

COUNTY OFFICERS

Sheriff..... Chas. W. Amundson
Clerk..... Jas. J. Collier
Register..... Wm. E. Clark
Treasurer..... Wm. J. Johnson
Prosecuting Attorney..... O. Palmer
Judge of Probate..... Wm. E. Clark
Circuit Court Commissioner..... D. J. Patton
Surveyor..... A. E. Newman Jr.

SUPERVISORS.

South Branch..... O. F. Huns
Hawley Creek..... Charles N. Nibbel
Hawley Fork..... Wm. E. Clark
Grayling..... John P. Huns
Frederic..... C. Craven

Village Officers.

President..... J. F. Huns
Clerk..... J. F. Huns
Assessor..... Fred Nordin
Treasurer..... Wm. E. Clark
Trustees: C. W. Amundson, R. D. Conline, Hans Petersen, C. Clark, L. Fournier, A. Krans.

Society Meetings.

Methodist Episcopal Church.
Pastor Rev. E. W. Fraser. Preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Class meeting, 10 a. m. Sabbath School, 10:30 a. m. Epworth League, 6:30 p. m. Junior League, 8:30 p. m. Tuesday, Prayer Meeting, 7:30 p. m. Thursday.

Presbyterian Church.
Regular church services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sabbath School immediately after morning service. Y. P. C. C. at 8:00 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:00 o'clock. Rev. W. B. Macgregor, Pastor.

Methodist Protestant Church.
Rev. R. Cunningham, Pastor. Services as follows: Preaching 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath School, 10:30 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday 7 p. m. All are cordially invited to attend the above services.

Danish Ev. Lutheran Church.
Rev. A. C. Kildgaard, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at 9 a. m.

St. Mary's Catholic Church.
Services every first and third Sunday of the month. Confession on the preceding Saturday. On Sunday, mass at 10 o'clock a. m. Sunday School at 2:30 p. m. Vespers and Benediction at 7 o'clock p. m. On the Monday after the third Sunday mass at 8 o'clock a. m. "Standard time" G. Goodhouse, Pastor; J. J. Rice, Assistant.

Grayling Lodge No. 356 F. & A. M.
Meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the 1st of each month. J. F. HUM, Secretary.

Marvin Post No. 240, G. A. R.
Meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. A. L. POND, Adjutant.

Women's Relief Corps, No. 162.
Meets on the second and fourth Saturdays at 10 o'clock in the evening. MRS. H. THUMLEY, President. MRS. L. WINSLOW, Sec.

Grayling Chapter E. A. M. No. 120
Meets every third Tuesday in each month. M. A. BATES, Sec. J. F. HUM, H. P.

Grayling Lodge I. O. O. F. No. 137
Meets every Tuesday evening. PETER BORCHERS, Sec.

Crawford Tent, E. O. T. M. M. No. 102
Meets first and third Saturdays of each month. T. NOLAN, R. S.

Grayling Chapter, O. E. S., No. 63
Meets Wednesday evening on or before the full of the moon. MRS. JOHN LEECE, W. M. MRS. JOSEPHINE RUSSELL, Sec.

Court Grayling, I. O. F., No. 790
Meets second and last Wednesday of each month. J. B. WOODBURN, R. S.

Companion Court Grayling No. 632, I. O. F.
Meets the second and last Wednesday each month at G. A. R. Hall. J. B. WOODBURN, G. R. ANNA E. HARRINGTON, R. S.

Crawford Hive, 690, I. O. T. M. M.
Meets first and third Friday of each month. ANNIE EISENHARTER, Record Keeper.

Garfield Circle, No. 16, Ladies of the G. A. R.
Meets the second and fourth Friday evening in each month. MRS. DELEMAN SMITH, President. CORDELIA McCLAIN, Secretary.

Crawford County Grange, No. 934
Meets at G. A. R. Hall, first and third Saturday of each month at 1 p. m. P. OSTRANDER, Secretary.

M. W. O. A. Camp No. 10428.
Meets alternate Thursday evenings at G. A. R. Hall. M. A. BATES, Clerk.

Grayling Rebekah Lodge No. 352 I. O. O. F.
Meets every Monday evening. ADA DEXTER, N. G. ANNA EISENHARTER, Sec.

Grayling Lodge 473 I. B. of M. of U. E.
Meets 2nd and last Thursday of each month. A. FRIEDAU, Pres. W. E. CALLARD, Sec. and Treas.

S. N. INSLEY, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office over Fournier's Drug Store.

H. H. MERRIMAN, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon
Office at Opera House. Night Calls at office.

C. C. WESCOTT,
DENTIST,
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

BEO. L. ALEXANDER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, ETC.
Place Loans Bought and Sold on Commission.
Real Estate Loans Looked After.

O. PALMER,
Attorney at Law and Notary
Presenting Attorney for Crawford County.

WILL THURMAN

AN AND LIME EVOLUTION.

Only Sixteen Seedless Oranges in 1879, Now Ten Million Boxes.

Mr. La Salle A. Maynard tells "The Story of the Seedless Orange" in The World To-Day. Mrs. Luther C. Tibbitts of California obtained in 1872 four orange shoots from the agricultural department at Washington, sent there by William F. Judson, American consul at Bahia, Brazil. They were presented to him by a native, who had several shoots of a seedless orange tree growing in a swamp on the Amazon.

"Mrs. Tibbitts brought the infant trees carefully home and her husband planted them in the garden. One died, another was chewed up by a predatory cow, but two lived, and five years later produced 16 oranges. These 16 golden globes and their immediate successors produced results comparable only in value to the famous discovery of another kind of gold in Sutter's millrace, and brought fame and no small fortune to their lucky owner."

The new orange could be produced only by budding, and the first buds sold at \$1 each, and later at \$5 a dozen. One box of naval oranges was grown in 1880; since then the annual product has risen to 10,000,000 boxes, and "the two trees which the cow did not chew have multiplied to over 4,000,000." The original parent tree living in 1903 was transferred to the yard of the Glen wood hotel at Riverside, Cal., President Roosevelt aiding in the ceremony of transplantation. Last year the tree bore two bushels of choice fruit, which, of course, were expressed to the White House. In southern California alone \$100,000,000 is invested in citrus fruit culture, chiefly of oranges, and in related industries.

ESKIMO IS NATURE FAKER.

Thinks That Bears Should Be Treated Like Gentlemen.

The Eskimo can say that he had a friendly feeling toward all living things, notwithstanding that he fed on flesh and that wild beasts sometimes fed on him, says the Contemporary Review. Not that he ever talked of wild beasts, for he had no tame ones. He had not a vocabulary of rude terms about animals. He was inclined to credit every species with many potential merits. The Eskimo is afraid—very much afraid of bears. Yet he is the first to admit that the bear is capable of acting like the finest gentleman. A woman was in a fright at seeing a bear, and so gave him a partridge; that bear never forgot the trifling service, but brought her newly killed seals over after. Another bear saved the life of three men who wished to reward him. He politely declined their offer, but if in winter time they should see a baldheaded bear will they induce their companions to spare him? After so saying he plunged into the sea. Next winter a bear was sighted and they were going to hunt him, when these men, remembering what had happened, begged the hunters to wait till they had a look at him. Sure enough it was "their own bear!" They told the others to prepare a feast for him, and when he had refreshed himself he lay down to sleep and the children played around him. Presently he awoke and ate a little more, after which he went down to the sea, leaped in, and was never seen again.

The Sultan's Kitchen.

The Imperial kitchen of the sultan of Turkey is more like a fortress than a place to cook his meals, for it has an armor-plated door, and is fitted with locks which can be opened only by one man.

As each course is prepared it is placed on a silver dish, which is sealed with red wax by the official responsible for his sovereign's food, and then a black velvet cover is placed over the dish to keep it warm, says Home Chat.

A procession of people follows the meal into the Imperial chamber, the seals being broken in the sultan's presence, and often the kharidji is requested to taste some particular dish. The cost of the sultan's food does not exceed \$1,000 a year, for it is mostly entrees and boiled eggs; but to feed the numerous members of his household and pay all domestic expenses lessens his annual income of \$2,000,000 by \$15,000 a week.

Just the Other Way.

Miss Minny Somers—By the by, you are not the boy I have always had before?

Caddie—No'm; you see, we tossed to see who'd caddle for you.

Miss Minny Somers (awfully pleased)—Oh, tut, you had boys—and you won?

Caddie—No, I lost!—Tatler.

Has Given Away 1,200 Brides.
E. J. Lupson, parish clerk of Yarmouth, who has completed 44 years service, has attended 12,000 weddings at the parish church, and has been absent from church only three times out of nearly 2,300 Sundays.

MEXICANS IN TEXAS SCHOOLS.

Children of Wealthy Families Educated in San Antonio.

Ten carloads of school children from Mexico have arrived in this city since the influx began about two weeks ago, says the San Antonio Express.

Scores of them were accompanied by their parents, and the hotels of the city have been indebted, in no small degree, to this class of visitors for the brisk conditions which have been experienced by them during the last several weeks.

Many of the children traveled from their distant homes alone or in pairs or trios, while it was no uncommon sight to see parties of nine or ten from the same localities across the Rio Grande at the various hotels.

Nearly all the school equipment and wearing apparel for the entire year are purchased for these children here in San Antonio before they enter their respective schools, and the commercial importance of their annual visit can easily be imagined.

Their parents, too, before returning home, spend several days in the city, purchasing large quantities of American goods to take back with them to Mexico, and as the majority of them are persons of great wealth and social position at home, their expenditures amount to thousands of dollars.

Of all the children from Mexico who are educated in the United States the schools of San Antonio secure over 70 per cent. Not only on account of the proximity of the city to the border, but also because of the general excellence of the schools and the healthful climate and surroundings experienced here. San Antonio has always been the favorite place with the Mexicans for their children to obtain an English education.

LIMITED FOOD SUPPLY.

There is Not the Great Variety We Generally Imagine.

"Certain great food-staples have proved themselves within the age-long experience of humanity to possess a larger amount of nutritive value, digestibility, and other good qualities, and a smaller proportion of undesirable properties than any others. These, through an exceedingly slow and gradual process of the survival of the fittest, have come to form the staples of food in common use by the human race all over the world. It is really astonishing how comparatively few there are of them, when we come to consider them broadly: the flesh and the milk of three or four domestic animals, the flesh of three or four of the eggs of one species of domesticated birds, three great grains—wheat, rice and maize—and a half-dozen smaller and much less frequent ones, one hundred or so species of fishes and shell fish, two sugars, a dozen or so starch-containing roots and tubers, only two of which—the potato and the manioc—are of real international importance, twenty or thirty fruits, forty or fifty vegetables make up two-thirds of the food supply of the inhabitants of the world.

"Instead of wondering at the variety and profusion of the human food supply, the biologist is rather inclined to ejaculate with the London footman immortalized by John Leech, who, when told by the cook that there would be mutton chops for dinner and roast beef for supper, exclaimed: 'Nothing but beef, mutton and pork—pork, mutton and beef! His my opinion, his 'igh time some new hanimal was invented!'"

"No News in the Paper."

Frequently you pick up one of the local papers, and after glancing at the headlines wearily, thrust it aside, remarking: "Nothing in the paper today." Did you ever stop to think what that phrase—"nothing in the paper today" means? It means that in the day or week just passed that no misfortune has befallen any one in our city; that no fire has wiped out a neighbor's worldly goods; that the grim angel of death has crossed no threshold of a friend; that no man, driven by liquor, hatred or fear has taken the life of a fellowman; that no poor devil, haunted by the past or the misdeeds of some other, has crossed the great divide by his own hand. So the next time you pick up a paper that doesn't announce a tragedy, give a little thanks instead of grunting because there is no news.—Nevada Mail.

Some Feminine Snap Shots.

The dollarless man is still a millionaire if he hath not been robbed of his dreams.

Experience is life's queer merchandise that we buy with gray hair and shattered illusions.

She that stints her heart to feed her brain will sooner or later die of starvation.

The jealous wife shouldn't try to lay the ghost of her husband's first love. No man remembers any woman that long.

The Naval Militia Sized Up.

In the whole naval militia fleet of 22 vessels, there are only two or three upon which the naval militia can learn anything which will fit for service in the navy in time of war. The fleet consists of one old monitor, one old cruiser, seven naval gunboats, nine yachts, two sailing ships and a nondescript—Arma and Navy Life.

Explained
Proe—She claims that she tells only white lies.
Dolly—Pshaw! That girl is color blind.—Smart Set.

LONDON HAS NO LOCAL PRIDE.

British Newspaper Takes Whirl at Big Metropolis.

Blindfold a Londoner of the center, put him down in the Caledonian road or on Brook Green or at Heme Hill, then take off the bandage and ask him where he is. The chances are ten to one he will have no notion at all. They might just as well be in the provinces. Practically they are in the provinces. They are not inhabited by Londoners in the true sense, but by people whom accident or necessity has brought within the metropolitan area and who would be just as happy 300 miles away. Their atmosphere is not metropolitan. They are not of the center. They are on the fringe.

That is why London has so little local pride. It is not a community. It is a congeries of suburbs, each with its separate narrow interests, grouped around a little city whose citizens have so wide a horizon that they can spare next to no attention for local affairs. How can civic patriotism be expected from a man who spends all his week-ends at a house in the country, the spring on the Riviera, the autumn in Scotland or the Mediterranean? London is to him only an incident with boundaries probably smaller even than those which I have suggested.

The real Londoners are those who would not consider life worth living anywhere else. The real London is the small space wherein are to be found the interests which fill their lives. Hundreds of thousands of suburban have never seen a picture in London, never been to the opera or the play, could not tell St. Paul's from the Abbey or distinguish between St. James' and Grosvenor Square. Per contra, few real Londoners know anything about the regions on the fringe.

The impatience of London is the constant subject of bewildered comment. It is the littleness of London which astonishes me.—London World.

THE MULES WON.

Judge Decided That They Couldn't Possibly Make a Sudden Start.

"Men in the east," said a well-known westerner, while talking to some friends in the lobby of a downtown hotel here last week, "appear to me to be mostly short and stockily built, except the down-east Yankee, who is usually long and lank."

"Now, out in God's country you seldom find a man under six feet, and broad in proportion. But I'll admit it sometimes pays to be small."

"I remember that in the early '70s," the speaker went on, "a man lived in my town who was over six feet four, and he was about as broad as he was long, and weighed 400 pounds or so."

"In those good old days the festive mule pulled the street cars."

"Well, my friend brought suit against the street railway company for damages sustained by their sudden starting a car in which he was standing."

"During the trial the company brought two of their mules into the courtroom as witnesses for the defense."

"The jury viewed the complainant; took a casual glance at the mules, and at once brought in a verdict for the company on the ground that the sudden start was plainly impossible."—Washington Post.

Where Hows Led.

Discussing Washington and his birthday John Kendrick Bangs said: "I have made a study of ghosts, as my 'Houseboat on the Styx' and other stories show. And I once dreamed, or saw in a vision, the ghost of Washington and the ghost of Gen. Howe conversing."

"The two ghosts seemed on excellent terms. Howe insisted that Washington was taking on weight—joked him about it—and finally said: 'George, I'll run you a mile for a shilling.'"

"Washington gave Howe a mocking smile."

"No, thank you," he said. "I was always behind you when it came to running."

Vanity and the Drug Habit.

When a woman is seized by a desire to better her complexion or her figure by imbibing medicines, the quantity of stuff she will swallow in a given time is almost incredible. Vanity is the strongest weakness of the gentler sex, but the physiological effects of the course of drugs, self-prescribed and self-administered, are calculated in the end to make the vainest of women regret her methods of self-improvement.

Edwin's Explanation.

Edwin, aged three, who fondled his small cat overmuch and unwisely, appeared before his mother one day, his little face guiltily pained and a scratch upon his hand.

"What happened?" she asked.

"I bent the kitty a little," he said, briefly.

Married in Sackcloth.
In order not to lose a legacy of \$25,000 left to her by an eccentric aunt, a young lady was, in France, some little time ago, married wearing a wedding dress which, though of fashionable cut, was made of sackcloth.

Those Foolish Questions.
"Our train struck a bear on the way down."
"Was he on the track?"
"No, the train had to go into the woods after him."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

FREE! COMING. FREE!

Opera House

For one Solid Week

COMMENCING

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6.

THE ALDUS ADVERTISING CO.

INTRODUCING

Mt. Clemens Mineralic Salts.

Concert in Connection

Comedians,

Vocalists,

Wire Walkers,

Dancers and

Musicians.

Strictly Moral and Refined

IT'S FREE

Every Other Night

To Adults

THE GREATEST CURE

FOR

COUGHS AND COLDS

DR. KING'S

NEW DISCOVERY

GUARANTEED CURE FOR

Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, La Grippe, Quinsy, Hoarseness, Hemorrhage of the Lungs, Weakness of the Lungs, Asthma and all diseases of

THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST

PREVENTS PNEUMONIA

Eleven years ago Dr. King's New Discovery permanently cured me of a severe and dangerous throat and lung trouble, and I've been a well man ever since.—G. O. Floyd, Merchant, Kershaw, S. C.

PRICE 50c AND \$1.00
SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY
LUCIEN FOURNIER, DRUGGIST.

A. C. HENDRICKSON

The Tailor.

Originator and Introducer of Fine Garments for Men.

Once in a while you will run across some one with a bad hanging-back on his coat and telling you that he is sorry, if you ask him why? He will answer you because I didn't get my clothes made at A. C. Hendrickson, the tailor who has had ten years experience in the tailoring line and gives splendid satisfaction.

Shop over Burgess' old Market.

Grayling, Mich.

Bank of Grayling.

Successor to Crawford County Exchange Bank.

MARIUS HANSON PROPRIETOR.

Interest paid on certificates of deposits. Collections promptly attended to. All accommodations extended that are consistent with safe and conservative banking.

MARIUS HANSON, Cashier.

An Ideal Laxative.

For the relief of constipation, indigestion, and all the ailments which attend the bowels, and give temporary relief to the sufferer, and without the odorous and explosive effects of the various cathartics. It is a pleasant and safe remedy, and is sold in all the drug stores.

For sale at Fournier's Drug Store

TWO FOR LESS THAN THE PRICE OF ONE.

The Chicago Daily Tribune

—AND—

The Crawford Avalanche

Both Papers \$3.00 for

The regular subscription price of the "Chicago Daily Tribune" by mail is \$4.00 a year, the regular price of the "Crawford Avalanche" is \$1.00 a year. By a special arrangement with the publishers of the Tribune for a limited time we can accept a year's subscription to our paper and the daily Tribune both for \$3.00.

It would seem unnecessary to say more about this extraordinary newspaper bargain. The daily Tribune is "The World's Greatest Newspaper," and of course you will want your local newspaper.

The Tribune Company reserves the right to withdraw this offer on a day's notice.

If you are now a subscriber to one or both papers your subscription will be extended one year from present date of expiration.

Subscriptions for a shorter period than one year cannot be accepted at less than regular rates.

Make all remittance direct to

Crawford Avalanche
GRAYLING, MICH.

What Would You Do

If three good physicians should pronounce your case hopeless. If they should decide that you could not live longer than six weeks. And if you should get well, after using only \$12.00 worth of Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and Nerve, what would you advise a friend in like condition to do?

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Crawford Tent, E.

THE CRIME OF LOBBYING.

By Governor J. W. Falk.

There should be a law making it a crime for any one for compensation to lobby with the members of the Legislature. All persons, of course, should be permitted to appear before committees and make arguments for or against measures in the regular and open way. Any person should also be permitted to file printed arguments or briefs with members of the Legislature. But in order that publicity may be given to what is going on it should be provided that copies of the printed arguments or briefs be filed in the office of the Secretary of State and subject to public inspection.

The sunlight of publicity is the greatest preventive of corruption. This measure would not prevent the average citizen from talking to members of the Legislature about measures of public interest. It is only paid lobbying that it is intended to prohibit. It has been urged that such a law would violate the right of free speech in preventing any person, even though a professional lobbyist, from talking to members of the General Assembly. The right of free speech is a sacred right, but the right of the people to have their laws unclouded by veiled influences is also sacred.

A man cannot talk to a juror trying a case to influence him about the case. The right of free speech has its limitations. This is one of them, and interfering with legislation is another. The right of free speech cannot extend to obstructing the administration of justice or the courts of legislation.

NEW EMERGENCY CURRENCY PLAN.

By United States Treasurer Treat.

I submit a plan for the issue of an emergency bank currency as follows: Any national bank that has 50 per cent or more of its capital invested in United States bonds shall have the privilege to apply for the issue of national bank emergency currency under the following conditions:

That amendments be made to the present national bank act permitting any national bank that has not less than 50 per cent of its capital invested in United States bonds to take out emergency bank-note currency to an extent not exceeding 50 per cent of the amount invested in United States bonds; that these emergency notes be similar in form and design to the present national bank notes, that the form that now reads: "This note is secured by United States bonds deposited with the treasurer of the United States," shall be changed to "This note is secured by bonds and guaranteed by the United States," that the issue shall be made on five, six and nine months dating from Aug. 1, or Sept. 1, or any other date, according to the needs of the crop-moving period; that the collateral or security for this emergency bank-note issue shall be, if desired, in other than United States bonds, which means that the issue shall be secured by state or municipal bonds.

according to the standard of the states of New York and Massachusetts for savings bank investments. These securities to be accepted at 70 per cent of their market value and the United States government to guarantee the payment and redemption of all notes so issued at a charge of 1 per cent.

HEALTHFULNESS OF ROLLER SKATING.

By G. R. Williams, Expert.

Roller skating is either a pleasure or it is not. It is a pleasure for those who have learned to skate. It is not for the few just beginning. To the experienced, no more pleasing pastime can be imagined than to glide along a glass-like surface at varying speeds, making wide swoops to right or left, turning, gliding backward, every movement the essence of grace.

I have been skating for six years, summer and winter, and it has made a new man of me. When I took up roller skating I was sick and miserable. Had any one told me I would become well and strong from skating I would have laughed. But I liked the exhilaration. Within three months the lameness had passed away and in six months I was in good physical condition, without a trace of illness. Now I have been sick since. Roller skating opens a wide field to the person who likes fancy skating. The figures and tricks are almost without number, and what makes it so enticing is that it is much easier to learn than ice skating. As a physical culture act, roller skating works wonders. It develops every muscle in the body. It soothes the nerves and brings repose. The one fault with beginners is that they want to skate too long. They do not stop when tired, and wear themselves out. If the average skater devoted an hour and a half two or three times a week to skating, the benefits would be a surprise.

AMERICA'S DISAPPEARING FORESTS.

By Secretary Wilson.

If better care were given to general propagation, and a fostering of present conditions are not observed, the forests of the United States will be practically wiped out inside of another ten years. The pine timber of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota is practically wiped out.

Forest fire is the one great thing to be guarded against, and for that protection the government has employed thousands of men to watch for fire. A person can ride for miles through Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota and see barren sections where formerly grew our great pine forests. Fires, started either carelessly or otherwise, have wiped out millions and millions of dollars' worth of the best of our hard wood. Unless something is done we will not have enough hard wood in fifteen years at the latest to make an old-fashioned bedstead with.

SERVANTS OF GOD BRANDED.

By Rev. C. Q. Wright.

I bear branded on my body the marks of Jesus—Gal. 6:17.

The life that is dedicated to God hath all its scars in Him. So the Apostle Paul counted the marks of the Lord's rods as marks of honor, the marks of the Lord's love, the marks of the Lord's grace, the marks of the Lord's glory, the marks of the Lord's power, the marks of the Lord's love, the marks of the Lord's grace, the marks of the Lord's glory, the marks of the Lord's power.

All these brands of cruel sufferings encountered during his heroic career together formed the "scarlet letter" of Christ's monogram on his final body, because his life was dedicated to Him.

Again he declares, "I died unto law, that I might live unto God. I have been crucified with Christ and it is no longer I that live, but Christ liveth in me." Thus we may infer that all who live in His name are His and the scars revealed in this blessed servitude are His also.

The chaplain who gave his shoes and socks to a wounded soldier and suffered from frozen feet and consumption for years afterward bore in his body the marks of Jesus. That naval officer who rushed into a boiler-room filled with live steam to rescue three perishing men carries to-day scars on his face and hands the label of his Lord.

So of all who gain their scars, disease or misfortune in the blazing line of noble duty—they brand themselves as His servants, His heroes.

Wounds generally come to those who do things; they are the penalty paid for the high privilege of service; the inevitable impression left from brave endurance or the cheerful sacrifice of dangerous opportunity and His whose we are and whom we serve treasures them as being His own superscription which shall not fade away.

Well may I ask myself then, whose seal is upon me? For the deep and rough experiences of life scar us fearfully, both within and without.

As the history of France may be read in the names of the streets of Paris, so may the story of my life be discerned in the marks it has left upon my character and my body.

If we would forget the nightmares of the past and blot out the ugly scars left by mistakes and misdeeds in the days gone by, we must merge ourselves with Him whose blood cleanseth from all sin, whose service lifts away from the things that are behind and leads into the glorious agony toward the mark of the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus.

The Master's work denoted ownership, and so does the servant of Christ belong to Him, and should render a wholehearted and joyful service. But the Master counts such marks so highly that the trials and hardships endured in His name are esteemed to be a living death, so that we are crucified with Him and are counted worthy to wear His name and to share the glory and dominion of His kingdom.

Who can withstand this challenge? What man would draw back from His service or fear to endure and dare and suffer with Him? For we know that He knoweth all, seeth all and will claim and reward His own.

Even a cup of cool water given or a visit to the afflicted in His name is counted a service rendered directly to Him.

Here, then, do we find the life which is true religion—that sane, patient, honest, unflinching life which good men and true follow day by day in their toil, profession, business, homes and fellowship—in their daily walk and conversation—in the quiet of the church and in the thick of affairs or in the hot smoke of danger—after they have sincerely surrendered themselves to God.

It may not be a perfect life nor a faultless one, but if there is behind it a submissive, trusting heart and an aspiring faith that asks "Lord, what wouldst thou have me do?" in the burning moments of duty, obligation and opportunity, the career is counted for righteousness, and its cuts and bruises and ennobling miseries are proud trophies acclaimed in heaven.

It matters little where he may go, on the land or on the sea, by purging brook, "neath stormy wave, it matters little or naught to me; But whether the Angel Death comes down And marks my brow with his loving touch As one that shall wear the victor's crown It matters much.

TO WORRY IS WICKED.

By Henry P. Cope.

First not thyself; it tendeth only to evil doing.—Ps. 37:8 (B. V.).

Worry is wicked because it causes weakness. It robs the life of its power; it thwarts our possibilities. Anxiety is wrong, not because it indicates infidelity as to the wise and loving providence overruling life's forces, it prevents our doing our own work, and it irritates and hinders others.

What a great cloud would be lifted from our world if all the needless fears and frowns were chased away. One scowling man, going to his work worrying over it, will spread the contagion of apprehension and cowardly fretfulness through almost every group with which he mingles. Our mental health as much as to do with our success and happiness as any other thing. The fog that bothers us most of all is that we carry on our faces that which reveals from our heart fears. Once a man lives in perpetual fear of innumerable malignant spirits, evilized man lives in fear of invisible and imaginary accidents. For fear, real fear that has to be faced we fight out hypothetical battles with a dozen shadows.

Worry is a matter of outlook and habit. It depends, first of all, on whether you are going to take all the facts into account and look on life as a whole, or see only the dismal possibilities. Then it depends on whether you will yield continually to the blue moods that may arise from apprehension or from indignation until you have become color blind to all but the blue things.

How trivial are the things over which we worry, by means of which we cultivate the enslaving habit of worry, whether we will catch the approaching car or the one that will come two minutes later; whether it will rain when we want it to shine, or shine when we want it to rain.

How ineffective it all is. Whoever by worrying all night succeeded in bringing about the kind of weather he wanted? More than that, it is fatal to successfully accomplishing those things that do lie within our power. The worry over catching a train or doing a piece of work so agitates the mind and unsettles the will that it reduces the chances of efficiency.

But there are larger causes of worry than these—sickness, loss, impending disasters. Yet how futile to help and how potent to increase these ills is worry. The darkest days and the deepest sorrows need that we should be at our best to meet them. To yield to fear and fretting is to turn the powers of heart and brain from allies to enemies.

No occasion is so great or so small that we can afford to meet it either with fear or without forethought. The imperative obligation to make the most of our lives is not met by apprehending the worst, but by doing the best we can. We have no right to give to forebodings the time and force we need for preparing for and actually meeting our duties.

The best cure for worry is work. In the larger number of instances if we but do our work well we shall have no need to worry over the results. Much of our fearful fretting is but a confession of work ill done and the apprehension of deserved consequences.

Then faithful work by absorbing the thought and energies cures the habit of worry. It is the empty mind that falls first prey to foreboding, and is most easily filled with the specters of woe. Do your work with all your might; let it go at that, knowing that no amount of further thought can affect the issue of it.

No matter how dark the way, how empty the scrip, the cheerful heart has sunshine and feasting. And this not by a blind indifference, a childish optimism, but by the blessed faculty of finding the riches that are by every wayside, of catching at all the good there is in living. If you would dispel your gloom and depreciate your burdens, begin to appreciate your blessings. Do your best, seek out the best, believe in the best, and the best shall be.

MIX THIS YOURSELF.

GIVES RECIPE FOR SIMPLE HOME MADE KIDNEY CURE.

Inexpensive Mixture of Harmless Vegetable Ingredients Said to Overcome Kidney and Bladder Trouble Promptly and Cure Rheumatism.

Here is a simple home-made mixture as given by an eminent authority on Kidney diseases, who makes the statement in a New York daily newspaper, that it will relieve almost any case of Kidney trouble if taken before the stage of Bright's disease. He states that such symptoms as lame back, pain in the side, frequent desire to urinate, especially at night; painful and discolored urination, are readily overcome. Here is the recipe; try it:

Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Kargon, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces. Take a teaspoonful after each meal and at bedtime.

A well-known physician is authority that these ingredients are all harmless and easily mixed at home by shaking well in a bottle. This mixture has a peculiar healing and soothing effect upon the entire Kidney and Urinary structure, and often overcomes the worst forms of Rheumatism in just a little while. This mixture is said to remove all blood disorders and cure the Rheumatism by forcing the kidneys to filter and strain from the blood and system all uric acid and food, decomposed waste matter, which cause the afflictions. Try it if you aren't well. Save the prescription.

By Wireline.

The President stood at the bow of the steamer, looking down at the turbid, boiling waters of the great river.

"Doesn't it suggest something to you, Mr. President?" asked one of the Governors, in an undertone.

"Suggest something?" said the chief executive in a loud tone, as is his wont when anybody tries to be confidential. "Suggest something? How? What?"

"It's—it's running."

(In a still louder tone) "Well, why not? Why shouldn't it run?"

"See the parallel, Mr. President? A great many of the people think—"

(Louder yet) "No, I don't see any parallel. Ever do any fishing in this river, Governor? It isn't much for black bass or mountain trout, but you can catch some whaling big catfish."

Subsequent remark by the Governor to one of the other Governors:

"Blame him, I can't make out whether his 'no' still holds or not!"—Chicago Tribune.

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LABOR WORLD

The International Spinners' Union has decided on the establishment of a defense fund.

The International convention of Steamfitters and Helpers will be held in Detroit, Mich., next year.

In Canada the boot and shoe industry employs almost 18,000 wage earners. The annual wage bill amounts to \$4,644,171.

The International Marble Workers' Union, while a small one, represents an almost absolute organization of the craft.

Los Angeles (Cal.) Central Labor Council has requested the American Federation of Labor to take steps to unclose trades in that city.

Over six millions of dollars was paid out by organized labor in the United States last year for sick and death benefits, tool insurance, etc.

The average salary paid a national traveling officer of a labor union is about \$2,500. In some cases the traveling expenses are added to this.

The 12,000 cost leaders of Manhattan, who went out on strike last summer while members of the Brotherhood of Tailors, are to form a new national organization of tailors.

The International Glove Workers' Association has voted to increase its per capita tax 25 per cent. The purpose of the increase is to organize unions in the smaller cities.

The Oklahoma State Federation of Labor at its recent meeting adopted a resolution in favor of woman suffrage, and proposes to make this a test question in supporting candidates.

The Rhode Island State Federation of Labor has petitioned the members of Congress for the enactment of a law which would prohibit government bonds competing with civilian bonds.

A universal price list and the general eight-hour workday in every section of the United States and Canada is the plan proposed by Boston (Mass.) Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union.

The application of the box makers and sawyers for a charter in the American Federation of Labor has been referred to the officers of the Amalgamated Wood Workers for consideration. If it is found that the jurisdiction asked for does not clash with that of the wood workers the charter will in all probability be granted.

Two years ago, at the suggestion of the Rev. Charles Stelle, superintendent of the Presbyterian department of church and labor, the custom of observing the Sunday preceding Labor day as "Labor Sunday" was introduced in the Presbyterian church. This year, it is announced, practically all of the 11,000 Presbyterian pastors in this country preached sermons analogous to the day, with appropriate exercises.

Kansas City, Mo., is going to have a labor temple, and that at no distant date. The corner stone for the new home for labor was laid a few weeks ago with impressive ceremonies. More than \$30,000 has already been raised by voluntary subscriptions for stock, and to show the earnestness with which the union men have entered into the project, they have agreed to give one penny toward the fund to erect the temple.

The division of information of the Bureau of Investigation, of which T. V. Powderly is the chief, proposes to have well qualified men and women travel upon steamships and mingle with incoming aliens for the purpose of informing them of labor conditions in this country and what they may expect upon arrival here. Through these agents, too, it is expected to discover attempted violations of the alien contract law.

The ministers of Coffeyville, Kan., have adopted a union scale of prices for conducting funerals, and they propose extending their organization to all portions of the State. Recently one of the ministers was called to attend a funeral at a neighboring point. He paid his own fare, hired a livery team and bought his own dinner after the funeral. The result was a meeting of the Ministerial Association and the adoption of a \$5 fee for a funeral or so service.

Alexander Law, president of the Eight-Hour League of America, says that the object of the league is to make the demand for the universal eight-hour day the paramount issue in the next presidential campaign. The people are agreed that the eight-hour day is a good thing, he says, hence the time has arrived to make it universal in the country. Continuing, he says that all business will in time be compelled to work to an eight-hour level, and the greatest reform since the abolition of slavery will have been accomplished for all time when this is brought about.

The Supreme Court of the State of Michigan has handed down a decision of great importance to organized labor. It is as follows: "Workmen have a right to fix a price upon their labor and refuse to work unless that price is obtained. Singly or in combination they have this right. They may use persuasion, or refuse to work except for an established wage. They may present their case to the public in the newspapers or circulars in a peaceable way, and with no attempt of coercion. If the effect in such a case is to ruin the employer, there is no redress, for they have only exercised their legal rights."

If plans of union men in Milwaukee, Wis., are carried out a new labor organization will be formed. It is to be composed of bellhops, porters, chambermaids, kitchen workers and various other help around hotels.

Labor unions of Vancouver, B. C., are much exercised over the threatened invasion of Japanese from Honolulu. The Vancouver labor market is greatly overstocked, yet the records show that upward of 2,500 Japanese laborers have arrived during the last few months, with the tendency toward greater arrivals in the future.

Hat manufacturers have decided, after a conference with the employees, that they will continue to place the union label in all union made hats. This is all the officers and members of the United Hatters of America sought from the National Fur Felt Hat Manufacturers' Association.

W. W. Westcott, Richard A. Canfield's most formidable rival in the gambling business, and a brother of Katherine Tingley, theosophist leader, is dead at his home in New York City as the result of pneumonia, complicated by Bright's disease.

MEXICANS IN TEXAS SCHOOLS.

Children of Many Wealthy Families Educated in San Antonio.

Ten carloads of school children from Mexico have arrived in this city since the influx began about two weeks ago, says the San Antonio Express.

Boys of them were accompanied by their parents, and the hotels of the city have been crowded, in no small degree, to this class of visitors for the brief conditions which have been experienced by them during the last several weeks.

Many of the children traveled from their distant homes alone or in pairs or trios, while it was no uncommon sight to see parties of nine or ten from the same localities across the Rio Grande at the various hotels.

Nearly all the school equipment and wearing apparel for the entire year is purchased for these children here in San Antonio before they enter their respective schools, and the commercial importance of their annual visit can easily be imagined.

Their parents, too, before returning home, spend several days in the city, purchasing large quantities of American goods to take back to Mexico with them, and as the majority of them are persons of great wealth and social position at home, their expenditures amount to thousands of dollars.

Of all the children from Mexico who are educated in the United States the schools of San Antonio secure over 70 per cent. Not only on account of the proximity of the city to the border, but also because of the general excellence of the schools and the healthful climate and surroundings experienced here. San Antonio has always been the favorite place with the Mexicans for their children to obtain an English education.

THREE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

Pilot Protestant Worship by Colonists in 1607 Under Sailcloth.

The settlement of Jamestown, Va., by English colonists in 1607 has been fittingly commemorated by the Jamestown Tercentenary Exposition. Recently the Episcopal Church of the United States celebrated at Richmond, Va., the 300th anniversary of the Church of England on American soil.

The settlement of Jamestown and the establishing of the Church of England were synonymous as to date, for of the 105 men sent over by the London Company in the expedition of 1607 nearly all were members of the Established Church, and almost the first thing they did after selecting what is now known as Jamestown as the site for a colony was to hold the first regular service of the Protestant religion in America. A faithful spread between two trees served as the first sacred edifice and has been succeeded by thousands of splendid buildings throughout the country, for the Episcopal Church never lost the impetus gained by that initial service under the trees in the great American wilderness three centuries ago. The rector who conducted that first service was Rev. Robert Hunt.

Women were sent to join the colony in 1608, and a frame church having been erected, the first Protestant worship in America occurred in that year, when John Laydon to Anna Barras, the church of which the ruins are still visible on the abandoned island of Roanoke was the second successor.

CANCER-HAUNTED HOUSES.

Theory that Germs Pass from One Set of Residents to Another.

The sanitary authorities of Paris have reached the conclusion that houses can be infected with cancer and that rooms which patients have inhabited will convey the disease long after the victims are dead, says the New York Sun. Observation seems to prove that in houses where a death from cancer has appeared the disease often breaks out again when occupied by other families. This fact has so often been noted that now a census has been taken to see about houses where cancer patients died during the last six months of 1906.

There are 1,062 houses on the list which will be watched to see if the new residents become affected with the disease. Already in twelve of the houses there have been two successive cases, not counting twenty-six deaths from the same disease. There has not yet been sufficient time to draw absolute conclusions, but the facts brought forward by certain physicians are startling.

Dr. Armands reports that in a village of only 400 inhabitants there were in the space of seven years eleven deaths from cancer, all practically occurring in the same block of houses. Three years later seventeen of these houses had sheltered twenty patients. The doctor concluded that the houses were hotbeds of cancer germs and that no amount of disinfecting would drive them away.

Dr. Fillauster makes report of a house where during thirty years there were five deaths from cancer, all in different families. Dr. Lambier mentions a farm house at Gassy where eight families lived at various times. Each family developed one or two cases of the disease.

The question as to whether cancer is hereditary is not to be attributed to the same cause. Interesting results are expected from the observation which is now going on.

THE WATER BOTTLE'S SHAPE.

Three useful purposes—and probably many more than three—are served by making the familiar water bottle of such a distinctive pattern. In the first place the narrowness of the neck prevents the entry of much dust that would inevitably settle on the water in the entire surface exposed; in the next place the same narrowness prevents excessive and rapid evaporation of the water, and in the third place the shape of the neck makes it a capital handle, thus doing away with the necessity for a separate handle fastened to the body of the bottle, a course that would render it much less convenient and more liable to be broken.—Pearson's.

Possible.

Tommy—I did wash my face. Mother—How dare you tell me that? Why, it's just as dirty as ever. Tommy—Well I washed it, but maybe it didn't take; you know my vaccination didn't the first time.—Philadelphia Press.

A Possible Explanation.

"So many lies still in disguise," remarked the puzzled parent, "Perhaps that's why, because we try, it's hard to tell the truth."—Catholic Standard and Times.

When a girl can't sing and refuses to try she deserves more than a pleasant look.

TO WORRY IS WICKED.

By Henry P. Cope.

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Worry is a matter of outlook and habit. It depends, first of all, on whether you are going to take all the facts into account and look on life as a whole, or see only the dismal possibilities. Then it depends on whether you will yield continually to the blue moods that may arise from apprehension or from indignation until you have become color blind to all but the blue things.

How trivial are the things over which we worry, by means of which we cultivate the enslaving habit of worry, whether we will catch the approaching car or the one that will come two minutes later; whether it will rain when we want it to shine, or shine when we want it to rain.

How ineffective it all is. Whoever by worrying all night succeeded in bringing about the kind of weather he wanted? More than that, it is fatal to successfully accomplishing those things that do lie within our power. The worry over catching a train or doing a piece of work so agitates the mind and unsettles the will that it reduces the chances of efficiency.

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The best cure for worry is work. In the larger number of instances if we but do our work well we shall have no need to worry over the results. Much of our fearful fretting is but a confession of work ill done and the apprehension of deserved consequences.

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RELIEF IN PRAYER.

By Jenkin Lloyd Jones.

I believe in prayer because it is inevitable; it is the accompaniment of life; we can avoid it only by vacating our human nature. Prayer is akin to that which impels the germ to seek the light, which bursts the bud into flower and kisses the flower into fruit. It is that which gives wings to the chrysalis. I see it in the hungry eyes of the dog as he looks into the face of his master; it is that which wreathes the adoring face of the babe in the mother's arms.

I believe in prayer because it is helpful; it is justified by experience. Prayers are answered not according to the impatience of the human but according to the calm of God; we get not what we ask but what we need. All dead are first thoughts. Desire is the mold into which life pours its energies. Our yearnings are the rungs on the treadmill according to which the structure of our lives is shaped. God is in every cry that goes Godward.

I believe in prayer because it is reasonable, it is philosophic. True philosophy is not a scheme of thinking, but it is a recognition of the facts of life, a discovery of things as they are. The inevitable is philosophic.

Short Meter Sermons.

Truth makes a better cement than taffy.

Most of our difficulties are neglected little.

When ambition feeds avarice aspiration dies.

The evil we remember is surpassed by the good we forget.

Inclination always furnishes the most convincing arguments.

The church with a head for gold usually has a heart of wood.

You can always get fine feathers with money, but a fine face you can not buy.

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The Iron Bar.

A bar of iron worth \$4, worked into

needles, is worth \$10.50; made into

pen-knives, is worth \$3.25; made into

balance springs of watches, it is

worth \$250,000.

What a drilling the poor bar must

undergo to reach all that. But ham-

mered and beaten and pounded and

rolled and polished, how its value was

increased! It might well have quiv-

ered and complained under the hard

knocks it got; but were they not all

necessary to draw out its fine quali-

ties, and fit it for higher offices?

So we say to the children and young

people who weekly read this depart-

ment, all the drilling and training you

receive at home and at school, and

which seems so hard to you, is all

necessary to bring out your nobler

and finer qualities and qualify you

for more responsible posts and greater

usefulness in the world.

The Spoken Word.

Boys and girls, what is it you can

never catch, though you chase after it

on the wings of the wind? You can

never catch the word that has once

left your lips. Once spoken, it is put

on your reach; do your best you can

never recall it. Therefore take care

what you say. Never speak an un-

kind word, an impure word or a pro-

fligate word.

How much would neighbors rise in

value, and how much would neighbors

rise in beauty, if all should lay aside

habits of criticism, and neighborhood

scandal, and petty feuds, and ridicule.

And if men should study the things

that make for peace, and the things

that make for happiness, everybody

trying to make everybody else happy,

what a revolution there would be.

Memory presides over the past; ac-

tion over the present. The first lives

in a rich temple hung with glorious

trophies, and lined with tombs; the

other has no shrine but duty, and it

walks the earth like a spirit.

A good conscience is the best look-

ing glass of heaven; in which the soul

may see God's thoughts and purposes

concerning it reflected as so many

shining stars.

International Live Stock Exposition.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

The Exposition embraces among its

features the following:

1. A grand breeders' prize exhibi-

tion of pure bred cattle, horses, sheep

and swine, with daily sales of all

breeds.

2. A great fat-stock show, surpass-

ing even the renowned annual Smith-

field shows of England, in which the

royalty and aristocracy of that country

take such pride as exhibitors and

highly interested visitors.

3. A fine display of draft, coach

and saddle horses for general use,

not as a society show, but as a utility

show.

4. A magnificent prize carload ex-

hibit of fat cattle, sheep and swine,

also a comprehensive feeder and

range cattle exhibit, classified by dis-

tricts.

5. A special Agricultural College

exhibit, and an intercollegiate stock

judging contest.

6. An annual corn judging contest,

together with an exhibition of feed-

ing appliances, materials and methods

sheep-clipping, etc.

7. Slaughter tests to determine the

results of different methods of prepar-

ing animals for market, and effects of

different feeds.

8. An exhibition of dressed meats

and meat-food products of all kinds,

and refrigerator appliances for pre-

serving and transporting the same.

9. Animal by-products, showing the

complete utilization of all parts of the

slaughtered animals not directly used

as meat foods.

10. An exhibition of packing house

methods and appliances, and govern-

ment inspection of meats.

11. Meetings of Breeders' and

Stockmen's associations, with able

papers and discussions by the foremost

representatives of the live stock inter-

ests of the world.

12. A series of brilliant evening en-

tertainments and horse fairs, with

music, artistic evolutions and intri-

cate driving and riding contests in

the great arena, and a grand pageant

of the leading prize winners of the

day from both cattle and horse rings.

Do not miss this opportunity for

education, entertainment and a plea-

sure trip, all in one. Imprint these

dates indelibly on your mind: Nov.

30th to Dec. 7th, 1907.

Out of Sight.

"Out of sight, out of mind," is an

old saying which applies with special

force to a worse, burn or wound that

has been treated with Bucklen's Arnica

Balm. It's out of sight, out of mind

and out of existence. Piles too and

chilblains disappear under its healing

influence. Guaranteed by L. Four-

nier, Druggist, 25c.

Oregon Game Wardens Wax Fat.

The only man in the country who

can have all the game he can eat in

open or closed season is the game

warden. When the season is closed

and while he is snooping around, if

he happens to run across a milk can

full of Chinese peanuts they are his

meat. If he is industrious and catches

a boy coming home with a Chinaman

in his pocket, but no hunter's license

alongside of it, he has tried poison

for his next meal, while the poor boy

pays the freight. Now, if you see a

little looking fellow and feel that's

the game warden, -Johnson Review.

Just Ask Dad.

Our family is the queerest one

I'll bet you ever see;

There ain't but one in all the hatch

With a good quality.

The rest o' us have lots o' traits,

But all o' 'em are bad,

An' if you don't believe me, why,

You jest ask dad.

There's sister Kate an' sister Nell,

Their fault is makin' breaks;

They ain't like pa a single bit,

Because they make mistakes.

They ought to have been better with

The trainin' they have had,

But if you don't believe me, why,

You jest ask dad.

Next come my sisters, Beas and Sue,

With faults of too much style;

They seem to think o' nothin' else,

They talk it all the while.

Some fool, expensive fad,

An' if you don't believe me, why,

You jest ask dad.

Now last—not least—comes Billan' me;

Forgettin' is our trait.

It ain't no habit we've acquired,

It seems to be our fate.

We all take after ma, we do—

No wonder we're so bad—

An' if you don't believe me, why,

You jest ask dad.

Woman's Home Companion.

CALUMNY.

A

Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, OCT. 31

Local and Neighboring News.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A following your name means we want our money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondence, etc., must reach us on Tuesday noon, and can not be considered later.

For fire insurance see R. W. Brink.

Read the ordinance on page eight. Don't forget the Show at the Opera Wed., Nov. 6. It's free to adults.

Pure candles and always fresh, at Sorenson's.

Wood's Big Albus Advertising Co. at Opera house Nov. 6.

To think of Post Cards is to think of us.

Sorenson's FURNITURE STORE.

FOR SALE—New best cheap. D. W. Smith at Ackerman's.

Try a sack of "Light House" flour. None better low as good. S. H. Co.

We call the attention of our readers to the Ad of Wood's Big Albus Advertising Co. on first page.

Revenge is sweet, but it's nothing like S. B. & A. chocolates. Get them at Sorenson's.

Free! Free! Free! The Albus Advertising Co. will be at the opera house, Wed., Nov. 6. Free to adults.

Mrs. C. F. Kelley and daughter, Myrtle, of Frederic, left for their trip to California, Friday night.

LOST—Large envelope containing draft on Gleaners. Finder please leave it at this office.

The best coffees and teas are found at the South Side Market.

Next time you eat chocolates eat the S. B. & A. brand, the kind that tastes like more.

Among the visitors in town Saturday were Mrs. John Malco and Miss Ethel Cook from Maple Forest.

The Albus Co. at the Opera house, Wed., Nov. 6, has a three piece orchestra. Don't fail to hear them.

Look up our subscription offers, and arrange for your next years reading at once.

Oh! such a good time! As they had at the Gleaner hall in Maple Forest last Friday night.

The S. B. & A. Chocolates are famous. Why? Because they are good. Get them at Sorenson's.

"Light House" flour, the best in the market. Come and get a sack. S. H. Co.

Do your best always.—You could do nothing better than to get a nice Post Card at Sorenson's and send to some forgotten friend.

The Constitutional Convention is now in session and the people will watch eagerly for results.

Free! The Albus Co. At the Opera house Wed., Nov. 6. Fun! Fun! Fun! Comedians, the best Singers, Dancers, Musicians and Wire Walkers. It's Free.

FOR SALE—Worth the money. A nine year old, all around, work or driving horse, and a prime yearling colt. FRED HOESLI.

Dressed chickens every day at South Side Market.

For sewing machines, the best in the market, and at the lowest price, call at the AVALANCHE office.

FOR SALE—N ½ of S E ¼ Sec. 32, Town 27 north, Range 1 west, 80 acres By Day & Powers, Springfield, Mich.

FOR SALE—Cheap for cash, house with ten acres on the south side, all in good condition with some river frontage. Also several good improved farms at your own price. Enquire at this office.

For best bread use "Light House" flour. Money refunded if not satisfactory. S. H. Co.

Coming. The Albus Co. Clean, moral and refined show. Good music, singers, dancers, comedians and wire walkers. Here Wed., Nov. 6.

FOR RENT—A new house with seven rooms, kitchen and a good cellar. Inquire at my office. A. P. W. BECKER.

The Standard Oil Co. has raised twenty-five points on which it proposes to fight the payment of that \$29,240,000 penalty imposed on it by Judge Eastman.

ESTRAY—Two spring calves, one dark red, wearing a small bell, the other light red. Last seen along the line of Lewiston R. R. toward Lovell. Any information should be sent to L. W. Colter, Grayling.

Prepare for winter by ordering your supply of coal at S. H. Co's store. Head in your order now.

In the upper peninsula many lumbermen are going back to the first principles, so to speak. One, which in the early days of lumbering in Michigan, were used extensively in building and shoring, are again being brought into requisition, and may again supplant horses for that work.

A good house to rent. Enquire of GEORGE LANGEVIN.

A. E. Newman returned a few days ago from a job of surveying on Dickinson's Ranch.

Reports are to the effect that deer are very numerous in the upper peninsula this year.

An old-fashioned Boiled dinner at the Grange Saturday noon. Everybody welcome. Everybody come.

Fred Michelson came home Monday for a rest and visit. He seems to be enjoying his new home and business.

Partridges are reported very scarce this season, owing probably to the numerous forest fires during the nesting time.

The Grange invites YOU to their annual boiled dinner Saturday, Nov. 2 at 12 sharp. Please come and spend a pleasant hour with the farmers.

Special 3 days sale on furs. Just received a new lot of ladies' fur coats and muffs, which we place on sale on Friday, Saturday and Monday at special reduced prices.

According to the provisions of a law passed by the last legislature circuit court jurors will now receive \$3 per day instead of \$2 as has been paid heretofore.

Nels Sorenson has bought a residence on the south side of the river and will reside here, having moved back from Houghton Lake where he has resided for the past seven years.

So scarce is help for potato digging that a number of teachers are enjoying enforced vacations while the pupils that are large enough are helping to secure the potato crop.—Kalkaskan.

James Hartwick came up from Jackson for a short visit with old friends here. He is engaged in the manufacture of concrete machinery and doing well. He reports his father's health is declining.

The regular business meeting of the Ladies' Union of the Pres. Church will be held at the home of Mrs. Will Havens. All members requested to be present.

Until Monday, Nov. 4th, we will sell our entire stock of glass ware, china ware, vases, jewelry, dolls, wine sets, water sets, three and four piece sets, pictures, games of all kinds, school supplies, etc., at cost and below cost. MRS. M. FLAGG & CO.

Fred Culver of Saginaw, formerly well known here, is visiting with his sisters, Mrs. G. L. Alexander and Miss Culver, while recuperating from a severe strain of one of his knees. He is looking fat and prosperous.

A Bargain in Photographs to introduce our new platinum cabinet folders. We will make them for a short time only for \$3.00 per dozen, regular price \$5.00. Only one doz. to each customer. Call and see samples.

WANTED—A Local representative for Grayling and vicinity to look after renewals and increase subscription list of a prominent monthly magazine on a salary and commission basis. Experience desirable, but not necessary. Good opportunity for right person. Address Publisher, Box 59, station O, New York.

The Union Pacific railroad Tuesday discharged between 4,000 and 8,000 workmen. This is official and is authenticated by General Superintendent Park and T. M. Orr, assistant to the vice president. The discharged men are from the construction department and every piece of construction work on the entire system is abandoned.

Leroy Jones and wife of Shiawassee county, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Amos for the week. It is their first visit here, and they are so delighted with the place and especially with Portage Lake that they have already secured a lot for a summer cottage there. Such comers are always welcome.

Until Monday, Nov. 4th, we will sell our entire stock of glass ware, china ware, vases, jewelry, dolls, wine sets, water sets, three and four piece sets, pictures, games of all kinds, school supplies, etc., at cost and below cost. MRS. M. FLAGG & CO.

MARRIED—At the residence of the bride's father in this village, Oct. 23, Miss Augusta Olson and A. W. Smith Rev. A. C. Kildegaard officiating. The happy pair took the evening train for Chicago, followed by the congratulations and best wishes of hosts of friends. "May they live long and prosper."

Daniel S. Waldron, ex-Judge of Probate of this county and one of our early pioneers, now manager of the New Russel Hotel, passed the 78th mile-stone of his life last Sunday. He is wonderfully preserved, active as ever and but slightly grey, promising to reach the century mark, which is hoped by his friends will be reached. He is an active member of the G. A. R., with a soldier's record of which he may well be proud, and but few who endured the service through which he passed have, or will reach his age.

His Dear old Mother.

"My dear old mother, who is now eighty-three years old, thrives on Electric Bitters," writes W. B. Branson, of Dublin, Ga. "She has taken them for about two years and enjoys an excellent appetite, feels strong and sleeps well." That's the way Electric Bitters affect the aged, and the same happy results follow in all cases of female weakness and general debility. Weak, puny children too, are greatly strengthened by them. Guaranteed also for stomach, liver and kidney troubles. By L. Fournier, Druggist. 50c.

A late novelty in the way of a black potato has just reached the vegetable market. The potato was sent from the Congo, and is said to have an excellent flavor. It is to be used for ornamental cookery.

A railroad smashup near the south semphore in this village Monday was the result of carelessness which seems criminal. The steel gang had two rails out and sent out flagmen as usual, but it is reported that the man who went south kept his flag rolled up under his arm, and the Cannon Hall came round the curve and down the steep grade past him, and were unable to stop their heavy train so that the engine, tender and seven cars loaded with merchandise were derailed and smashed up in great shape, one car tank of kerosene was broken so the oil was all lost. A track had to be laid around the wreck, delaying trains four or five hours. No one was seriously injured though several were severely shaken up.

Last Friday a lot of Italians at work with the R. R. steel gang near Horrigan, had trouble with their foreman and were given their time. They came to the village and filled up with booze enough to make them ugly, and one of them jumped onto an engine that was pulling out south. He was ordered off by engineer Pettit when they stopped at the switch, but as they were starting went to the fireman's side and swung up on the step. Lester McPeak, the fireman, told him to get off and loosened his hand so he was obliged to let go. As they pulled out McPeak put his head out of the window but pulled it back quick as the fellow had pulled a gun and fired two shots after him, and as the engine backed around the curve onto the switch, he fired the remaining three shots at the engineer. Nobody hurt, but the Dago rests in jail, charged with Assault with intent to commit the crime of murder.

Court house, Oct. 24, 1907. Meeting called to order by Geo. Mahon, temporary chairman. Temporary chairman made permanent by motion. R. W. Brink appointed secretary. Purpose of meeting read: to establish a means of advertising the merits of Crawford county, and forming a company for the improvement of this county. Mr. McGuirk called upon and explained the excellent facilities and opportunities of our county and town and urged the organization of a business club or any other body to make these facilities and opportunities known in other states. Committee appointed to report at next meeting as to a furthering of this movement. Moved and supported that the chairman appoint a committee of five to report the progress. Chairman appointed: W. Jorgenson, Nick Schmitz, Chas. Clark, Maria Hanson, Dr. Insley, Geo. Mahon, R. W. Brink. Next meeting to be left with com. to call. Moved and supported that we adjourn. Com.

A Most Wonderful Cure.

Jas. D. Underhill, Doland, S. Dakota, cured with 1 ½ bottles of Warner's White Wine of Tar. Doctors pronounced it consumption. For Sale at Central Drug Store.

Presbyterian Church.

Preaching service at 10.30 a. m. Sabbath School at 11.30 a. m. C. B. Meeting at 6.00 p. m. Evening service at 7.00. Prayer meeting Thursday evening. All cordially invited to attend these services. Bring your friends and spend an hour in worship.

REV. W. B. MACGREGOR, Pastor.

A Kansas Minister.

Rev. L. S. Colton, of Circleville, Kansas, says: "Of Warner's White Wine of Tar, 'It is better than is claimed.' A speedy cure for all throat and lung diseases. For Sale at Central Drug Store."

Lovell's Locals.

Dr. Underhill was doing business at the county seat Monday. R. Frazier, Geo. F. Owen and Joe Simms went to Grayling, Wednesday. C. Ferson got three small twigs from Fred Hosall's apple tree; one had 16 apples on, another 14 and the third 10. This poor sandy country is no good for fruit. Mr. Ferson photographed these apples and will show them to the Ohio people.

Mr. Underhill bought another 160 acres of land this week. Business is expanding.

Sabbath School will be at 9.30 a. m. instead of 3.00 p. m., from this on.

DAN.

At the census of 1890, 1900 and 1905 New York, Michigan and Kansas, in the order named, have stood at the head of the salt producing states. Of the total production of the United States for 1905, these three states supplied 69.9 per cent. Saginaw, Mich., says a census report just issued, probably produces salt at a lower cost than any other place in the country, because there the great lumber interests supply as fuel sawdust and lumber offal, which though utilized as far as possible for other purposes, remain in enormous quantities, and if not burned must be removed at considerable expense.

Shocked.

"A girl out west was driven insane by the sight of a railway train the other day."

"Can't it must have been on time?"

—Morgan Post.

ABOUT

CONFECTIONERY!

Did you ever stop to think, when buying confectionery, whether you were getting the best candy or not. We sell the famous

S. B. & A. CHOCOLATES,

when you buy this, you get the best. Each one stamped S. B. & A. they conform to every requirement of the Pure Food Law.

We Would Suggest

that you try one of the most delightful eating Confectionery made.

We aim to satisfy every customer every time.

Sorenson's Confectionery Department.

Phonographs The Edison.


conceded by all to be the best. The sapphire joint does not require changing, neither does it scratch or mar the records. I have them as low as \$12.50. Gold molded records 35 cents each. A call will convince of their merits.

It will pay you to look over my large line of up to date jewelry. Xmas is coming, call early and have articles laid away for you. No trouble to show goods.

A beautiful display of hand painted china just in.

C. J. HATHAWAY,

Graduate Optometrist, Watchmaker and Jeweler.



20¢
POUND.

Mo-KA COFFEE

Gives Universal Satisfaction.

Its Purity,
Strength and
Delicious Flavor

Commend it to All Lovers of Good Coffee.

Sold only in 1-lb. tight packages. Ask your Grocer for Mo-Ka Coffee.

ROSCOMMON STATE BANK

Roscommon, Michigan.

W. B. ORCUTT, President H. L. COX, Vice President
HARRY J. COX, Cashier

DIRECTORS—W. B. Orcutt, J. B. Kiely, W. F. Johnston, A. J. Price, E. A. Gaffney H. L. Cox, George G. Brown.

Your Opportunity Rests with you!

Success in life depends on your thrift and the habit you cultivate for saving!

The present time is always the best. You can start a savings Account with us for One Dollar! Let it be the beginning of your road to success!

4% Paid

on certificates of deposit. Money loaned on improved real estate and village property.

COMMERCIAL PAPER DISCOUNTED.

Banking hours 9 to 12—1.30 to 4:00 p. m.

New arrival in LADIES' COATS



Regardless of the fact that we are better prepared than in past seasons, we have had a remarkable sale in Ladies' Garments. This necessitated our buying a second lot, which we have just received. They are some of the latest styles out, direct from the Fashion centers and as the season is advanced, we secured them at considerable saving.

We are offering splendid values at \$5.00 and up that you cannot duplicate at other stores at 1-4 to 1-2 more.

Childrens Coats in Bear Skin, Astrachans, Fancy Plaids and plain materials.

A new line of fall and Winter Plaid Dress Goods just received, 45 inches wide. All wool 75c a yard.

Ladies' Long Kid Gloves at \$2.25 and \$3.00 in black and white.

Mens' Wearables.

We are fully prepared to fill your wants in suits and overcoats. The very newest in style and patterns are shown.

Mens' and Boys caps 50c to \$1.50.

Boys' School shoes, Suits and Gloves.

Grayling Mercantile Co.,

Drugs. Patent Medicines.

Central Drug Store

"The Best Drugs."

Fresh Candy every week

"Queen City Sweets"

The Kind that Satisfies.

Ask the man for the candy in the white boxes.

Bring us your Family Receipts. Prescription Work a Specialty

J. A. MORRISON, Manager.

Candy.

Cigar

The Boom Continues!

Lots sold on monthly payments.

Brink's Addition on the South side had more dwelling houses built on in the past two years than any other two additions in the village of Grayling.

Don't Pay Rent! Get Yourself a Home!

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.

W. F. BRINK.

Copyright Books.

We have just received a full assortment of the most popular Copyright Books by some of the best authors, which we are selling at Sixty Cents Each.

FOURNIER'S DRUG STORE,

THE OLD RELIABLE.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRATING, MICHIGAN.

PORTO RICO PLEADS.

NATIVE THINKS CONSTITUTION SHOULD FOLLOW FLAG.

Urges Amalgamation with Latin Instead of Americanization of People by Legislation—Minnesota Fight to Regulate Railroad Fare.

Porto Rico wants the American constitution as well as the American flag, and will not regard the United States as a just nation until it has the former as well as the latter. This information was conveyed to the delegates to a conference of the Indian friends at Lake Mohunk, N. Y., in a speech by Jorge Bird Armas of Fajardo, Porto Rico. After picturing the view of the Porto Ricans through invasion by the Spaniards, the French, and the Spanish, he said: "Naturally the native element never found any wrong from a nation to which they were more than once been turned in their dreams of liberty. Therefore, they accepted their fate as Providence. But in the course of time, when they found that they were denied American citizenship, and that the American flag was there as a sign of conquest, or, perhaps, as an emblem of protection only, which was depriving them of its benefits, a natural discontent began to awaken, and it must be said that it has not disappeared yet, and will not disappear until complete justice has been done. One of the arguments set forth by those who completely lack reason and seek some excuse for the abnormal situation which involves the present political status of Porto Rico, is the great difference which exists between the two peoples. A policy to hasten the Americanization of the island is a great mistake. It is not possible that a country densely populated and having more than four centuries of existence can be changed in a short period of time. Why not let the two races intermingle? Let the two tendencies struggle and either one win or both be reast in one of new shape and character. The Latin wit and vivacity, together with the tenacity and foresightfulness of the Americans, may develop a new type of which the nation may in the future have reason to be proud."

FIGHTS FOR RIGHT OF STATE.

Attorney General of Minnesota Considers Fine of Federal Court.

Attorneys Thomas R. O'Brien and George T. Simpson of Minnesota have filed in the Supreme Court of the United States a petition for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Attorney General Young of that State. Mr. Young was enjoined by the United States Circuit Court of Minnesota against taking any action looking to the carrying into effect of the new Minnesota railroad rate law, and in the face of the injunction instituted a suit in a State court praying for a writ of mandamus to compel the railroad in the State to observe the law. Judge Leachman then summoned Mr. Young before him and imposed a fine of \$100 on the charge of contempt of court, placing him in the custody of the marshal until the fine should be paid. Mr. Young seeks to secure a release from this penalty.

Child of Author Is Sentenced.

Lester Ford, the posthumous daughter of Paul Leicester Ford, the novelist, was probably fatally scalded at the summer home of Mrs. Ford's father, Edward H. Kildner, at Chesham, N. H. A tub of hot water had been set for the child's bath, and before it had been cooled sufficiently the little one either jumped or fell into it.

World's Oldest Paper Quits.

The Tokyo Globe, the world's oldest newspaper and China's official bulletin for memorials and edicts, has been superseded by a modern newspaper, which besides printing the memorials and edicts also will publish editorial. The first of the editorial's significantly reviews the Japanese constitution and otherwise the paper shows influence.

Vision Saves Engineer's Life.

A freight train on the Kanawha and Michigan road ran into a train on a siding at Tangville, Ohio. Edward Porter, the engineer, and John Edmonds, the fireman, were killed. Engineer Wallace Stanley, the regular engineer of the train, refused to take his run that day, saying he felt a premonition of danger.

Eight Hundred Are Idle.

The steel plant of the United States Steel Corporation in Columbus, Ohio, closed down indefinitely Saturday, throwing 800 men out of work. The furnaces will run long enough to convert the ore on hand into pig iron, which will be shipped to some other plant of the steel trust.

Big Loss in Nome Fire.

Fire at Nome, Alaska, caused a property loss of about \$200,000. The second avenue office building of the Pioneer Mining Company, the best structure of the kind in the town, was among those destroyed.

Huge Cathedral for Baltimore.

Plans have been laid for the erection of a Protestant Episcopal cathedral in Baltimore. Announcement to this effect was made by Bishop William Darr of the diocese of Maryland, who said from 100 to 200 years would be required to build it.

Sunken Liner Is Floated.

The steamer Empress of China, which sank at her dock in Vancouver, B. C., Wednesday night, has been floated.

Six Hundred Killed in Earthquake.

The number of fatalities due to the earthquake in Calabria, Italy, is now estimated at 600. King Victor Emmanuel has donated \$200,000 from his private purse, which, added to the amounts given by Pope Pius and the government, brings the total of the contributions for relief work to \$500,000.

Caruso Honored by William.

Emperor William, after the performance of "Aida" in Berlin, conferred on Rignor Caruso the Order of the Crown of Prussia, personally presenting to him its insignia to an enormous audience gave an enthusiastic reception to the tenor.

Discharge of One Thousand Men.

The American Steel Company's plant in East St. Louis, Ill., employing 1,000 men, is expected to close down Nov. 13. Officials of the company admitted that the plant would be closed, but would not specify any date. The pay roll amounts to nearly a million dollars a year.

ORIENTAL LINER IS SUNK.

Empress of China Goes Down at Vancouver Wharf.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's oriental liner Empress of China sank Wednesday night alongside her dock at Vancouver, B. C. Her sea cocks must have been opened, but how no one seems able to ascertain. Her main deck on the port side is awash with several feet of water. The vessel heeled over on her port side so that the main deck is at an angle of about 45 degrees. Her engines and dynamo are under water. She is resting on a mud bottom, but the problem in saving her will be that of righting the vessel and preventing her from turning turtle. Early in the evening the steward noticed that the water was coming in over the lower deck. All day the liner has been leaking about 2,000 or 3,000 tons of which is being turned into paste in the hold. The steward gave the alarm, and the officers, who were at dinner, hurried to their stations. All hands manned the pumps, but it was too late to save the Empress from sinking, and everyone went ashore. By 8 o'clock the port stern was resting on the bottom of the harbor, the tops of the masts showing over the water. The vessel heeled over on her port side so that the main deck is at an angle of about 45 degrees. The starboard side of the main deck is still about ten feet above water. The steamer is valued approximately at \$1,000,000. She is 485 feet long and was built in 1891 in England. She was booked to sail for the Orient Thursday, and would have carried the British mails for Hongkong, for which the line received a large subsidy from the imperial government.

GRAB TOBACCO; TRUST BLOW.

Government Officials Put Burden of Proof Up to Owners.

Acting under the provision of the Sherman anti-trust law, which permits the confiscation of property of an illegal corporation, United States authorities at Norfolk, Va., seized consignments of tobacco and cigarettes valued at \$7,000 and consigned to the British-American Tobacco Company of Great Britain. This is the first time that seizure has been made under this section of the act and constitutes a departure of the department of justice in its warfare against the alleged trusts. It is pointed out that the importance of this new method of procedure is in the fact that it is directed against the property and not against owners and that it puts the burden upon the owners in court to prove that the property does not come under the contraband provision.

RINGLINGS GET BARNUM CIRCUS.

New Indisputable Masters of the American Business in America.

The announcement was made at the Barnum & Bailey office in New York after a stormy meeting of the stockholders that the Ringling Bros., the western circus men, who had secured possession of the "Greatest Show on Earth," and that henceforth it would be run in connection with their other circus enterprises. The sale was made in London. The transfer of the Barnum & Bailey show to the new managers, the Ringling Bros., is the first time that the circus business in America and leaves them practically without a rival in the world, they now having under contract the original Ringling Bros. circus, the Forepaugh-Sells show and the Barnum & Bailey "Greatest Show on Earth."

FARMERS' HEAD LOSTS OFFICE.

National Convention Ousts President of American Society of Equity.

J. A. Everett, president of the American Society of Equity, the farmers' organization, that extends to every State in the Union, has been ousted from office by the national convention and declined to be a candidate for reelection. The opposition was so overwhelming that Everett was beaten at every point, and, seeing certain defeat, announced that he would not be a candidate for the presidency or any other office. Formal charges of using the organization to advance his personal interests and of neglecting his duties were in the hands of his enemies, but were not presented to the convention.

STATE YIELDS TO RAILROADS.

Alabama Governor Agrees to Let the Southern Charge Own Fares.

Under an agreement between Gov. Comer and the officials of the Southern railway the Southern will disburse its litigation attacking the law-made rates in the federal courts and the State of Alabama will permit the road to charge a passenger rate of 25 cents a mile and a freight rate permitted the same road in Georgia, which is 25 per cent higher than the standard Alabama rates. The Southern is also assured in this agreement some immunity from legislation as Gov. Comer and the members of the railroad commission can give it.

Indiana Murder Soldiers.

A dispatch from Merida, Mexico, says that a telegram from the distant village of Peto is to the effect that a strong party of Maya Indians attacked the encampment of federal troops at Nobre, in the Territory Quintana Roo, and killed seven soldiers and Lieut. Ramon San Martin. The troops were taken by surprise. After routing the soldiers the Indians looted the camp.

Will Lay Off 2,000 Men.

By the end of the month at least 2,000 men will be out of work through the partial closing down of the Angus shops, the manufacturing department of the Canadian Pacific railway in Montreal. It is the first move in carrying out an order of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy to cut down expenses.

German Wins Balloon Race.

Germany won the second international balloon cup contest from France by the narrow margin of five miles, unofficial figures. Third place also went to Germany, while America had to be content with fourth honors. The single English entry was ninth and last.

Cannot Meet Obligations.

Three Weathering companies of Pittsburgh have been placed in receivers' hands, the tightness of the money market having made it impossible for them to meet their obligations. All are said to be solvent. Receivers have been named for the Iron City Trust Company.

Great Prairie Fire on Reserve.

A big prairie fire has been burning furiously, sweeping everything before it, for three days on the Sioux Indian reservation near Valentine, Neb. It started near Rock Creek and has been burning in a southeasterly direction. It has already done great damage.

Plague Kills 46 in Frisco.

The totals to date in the bubonic plague situation in San Francisco are as follows: Verified cases, 73; deaths, 46; death rate, 63 per cent; discharged as cured, 17; remaining under treatment, 10; suspects in quarantine, 28.

ROBBERS GET \$18,000.

EXPRESS THEFT IN MILWAUKEE IS MYSTERY.

Money in Transit to Oshkosh Reported to Have Disappeared in Union Depot—The Indiana Revolt and Then Think Better of It.

Eighteen thousand dollars, according to a report emanating from authentic sources, was stolen shortly before 12 o'clock Wednesday night from the offices of the United States Express Company above the Union depot in Milwaukee. The affair is a mystery. D. C. Boyle, agent for the company in Milwaukee, was persistent in his refusal to discuss the matter, declining either to affirm or deny the rumor. After continued questioning he admitted that "something is wrong," but beyond this he would say nothing. From other sources, however, it was learned that a big sum of money, placed in sacks, was deposited Wednesday evening by the company in its office above the depot. It was in transit to various banks in Oshkosh, and was left in the office with the intention of having it transferred to a north-bound train a short time later. According to one version of the affair, entrance to the office was obtained through a rear door and the robbery committed while the persons who were supposed to be on watch were not looking. The money was not opened and the contents taken. The first intimation that a robbery occurred came with the discovery of the mutilated and empty sacks on the floor. Employee after employee was called in and questioned, but no light on the robbery, so far as could be ascertained, was obtained.

GARY SWEEP BY FLAMES.

Bucket Brigade Fights Fire in Indiana Steel Town.

Fought by nearly the entire male population, a fire which raged all of Tuesday cut a big swath into the business portion of the little town of Gary, Ind. Damage to the extent of \$10,000 resulted and seven of the forty buildings of the town were totally destroyed. The fire was fought in novel fashion. Because of the lack of either a fire department or a water system the fire was combated by almost 5,000 men. Primitive methods were resorted to. Bucket brigades were quickly formed and pressed into service. Others tore down portions of adjacent buildings, removing all food for the flames. A gasoline explosion in the boarding house of Gondolph Dinadela, an Italian, started the fire at 6:30 in the morning. There was little wind, and its spread was fairly successful. The flames exploded a revolver in Frank Hubinger's restaurant, shooting Robert Baker, a bricklayer, in the leg. There were no other serious injuries or deaths. John A. Colvino, confectioner; J. A. Collier, general storekeeper, and A. C. Huber, real estate dealer, were among those whose buildings were destroyed.

UTES REVOLT; THEN BACK DOWN.

Fiery Indians Threaten to Take Warpath, but Are Quieted.

The tribe of the Indians on the Cheyenne River reservation made a lot of trouble the other day and threatened to take the warpath. The situation got so serious that orders were given to send troops to the reservation from Fort Mead, 100 miles away. After some lively talks with the Indian chief, the reservation, who were powerless for a time, and then talk to the chiefs about what the "great white father" at Washington would do to them if they didn't behave, the Indians concluded to stay on the reservation, and peace reigned. This tribe is the one which took the warpath last year and marched 100 miles before the Indians were persuaded by the soldiers who pursued them to go to the reservation. Then they gave up on conditions that they be not compelled to go back to Utah, where they had been.

STEAL \$9,000 AND RUN.

Daring Robbers Seize Money at Philadelphia Substation.

Two men walked into the substation in Philadelphia the other morning, seized \$9,000 that was being paid out to a national bank teller and started to run from the building. Clerks and others gave chase and the two men were pursued so hotly that they threw the money under a street car. Both men were captured. One of them carried a revolver. The money was in notes and all was recovered.

Quits the Stage to Marry.

"One cannot serve two masters," says Miss Sarah Truax, who is starring with the "Spider's Web," and so, as she has decided to wed again, she will abandon the stage. Miss Truax has been married before and knows whereof she speaks. Only last April she was divorced from Guy Bates Post. This time Miss Truax is to marry a lawyer, Charles Albert of Minneapolis.

Lusitania Again Cuts Time.

The Cunard line steamer Lusitania arrived at Queenstown, Thursday evening. She has broken the best previous eastern record. The best previous record from New York to Queenstown was 5 days 4 hours and 19 minutes. This Lusitania made herself on her last run from New York. Her time of passage has been 4 days 22 hours and 46 minutes.

Rear Admiral Selfridge Weds.

Rear Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, U. S. N. (retired), was married Tuesday to Miss Gertrude Wilds of Jamestown, N. Y., at the Hotel Abbottsford, in Boston. Rev. Edward Flitts, former rector of St. Stephen's church, performed the ceremony, and the only witnesses were a few of the bride's relatives and the four sons of the admiral.

Fairbanks Not a Candidate.

"I am not a candidate, actively, tentatively or receptively. I am not in national politics. That's all. Good morning." Such was the short and to-the-point statement of Vice President Fairbanks when interviewed in St. Louis as to his candidacy for the presidential nomination next year.

Stock Declines Checked.

J. Pierpont Morgan, aided by James Stillman and other financiers, poured millions of dollars into Wall street, checking the big declines in stocks and restoring confidence. The Knickerbocker Trust Company has been placed in the hands of a bank examiner. The Trust Company of America had a bad run.

Will Obey Speed Limit Order.

The Missouri Pacific railroad has informed the Nebraska railway commission that the speed limit order would be complied with under protest. The railway attorneys claim that the order affects interstate business.

BALLOONS IN RACE.

FOUR GREAT NATIONS VIE IN AERIAL CONTEST.

Nine Teams of Leading Countries of the World Race Amid the Clouds at the International Airship Contest at St. Louis.

Nine mammoth balloons, representing four of the great nations of the world, started at St. Louis Monday afternoon on a voyage which was expected to add an important chapter to the history of aerial navigation. The contest was known officially as the second international aeronautical cup race, and the prize, a massive silver trophy and \$2,500 in cash, was to be awarded to the pilot whose skill and daring should land his car farthest from the starting point. As the balloons were of similar design and making, the race would go to the French, English, German or American aeronaut who was capable of taking the best advantage of favorable winds and who lost the least ground under adversity.

The race marked the entrance of the United States into competition with the European nations in a field which had been left almost exclusively to them in the past. It was through the winning of the cup last year in a race from Paris by Lieutenant Frank P. Lahm of the United States army that the contest was brought to this country. The three American teams are all that were allowed to enter under the rules of the competition, but so great has interest grown that the Aero Club of America, which was in charge, could have entered many times the number of balloons permitted.

The average person who reads about

TO PAY LOUISE'S DEBTS.

QUEEN SELLS HER GEMS.



An auctioneer has been commissioned to sell the jewels, jewelry, and other belongings of the late Queen of Belgium, the proceeds to be devoted to paying the debts of her daughter, Princess Louise, who was divorced last year by Prince Philip of Sax-Coburg and Gotha. Among the objects to be sold is a diadem presented to the queen by the people of Belgium on the occasion of her silver wedding anniversary. The diadem cost \$30,000.

Dr. Cooke Ahead of Peary.

That another famous American explorer, Dr. Frederick A. Cooke of Brooklyn, N. Y., is now at the head of an expedition safely in winter quarters at Etah, Greenland, 650 miles south of the north pole and north of the farthest Peary station.

WHY JAPAN WANTS NO WAR.

Another Struggle Would Impose an Unbearable Financial Strain.

Japan's national debt is \$1,000,000,000, a sum equalling almost one-fourth of her total national wealth. Of this amount \$571,135,500 represents loans made abroad for carrying on the war with China and with Russia, and the remainder internal obligations. These loans bear, on an average, 5 per cent interest, making her interest item alone some \$28,500,000 annually. To meet this debt, principal and interest, and to provide for her running expenses, Japan has a revenue, estimated for the present year, at \$308,227,000, derived in large part from direct taxation on land, income, business, mining, customs, sugar, houses, etc. The fact that this estimate exceeds that of 1904 by \$144,404,000 affords a striking illustration of the increasing strain upon the taxpayer in paying the cost of wars. Furthermore, there has been an increase in the annual pension expense of Japan of from \$10,000,000 to \$18,000,000 during the past two years. Another war would mean more interest charges, increased pensions and heavier taxes upon a people already overburdened with war debt. Japan could not hope to prosecute a war against the United States with less expense than that of her struggle against Russia, even if she were successful in obtaining the necessary funds for conducting the conflict. It will be recalled that her 40-year 5 per cent bonds for her \$115,000,000 loan in London and Paris last March brought only 300, whereas previously 40-year 5 per cent investment securities ought to bring more than par. If it is true that the money markets determine war in these days it is clear that war between the United States and Japan is not among the possibilities of the immediate future.

A Successful Airship.

It would seem that Count Zeppelin, the German aviator, who has exhausted his fortune in aerial accomplishments, has at last won a triumph which bids fair to delay or perhaps render impossible the victory of the aeroplane over the dirigible balloon. He has driven his latest air-

COMMERCIAL FINANCIAL

CHICAGO.

Trade maintains a steady course, and, aside from the sentimental effect of financial troubles in the East, there is no confidence felt here as to the outlook. Transportation of finished materials, general merchandise and other commodities exceed that at this time last year, and, while the aggregate of new demands for manufactures has narrowed, there is considerable activity in most lines of distribution. Payments through the banks again make a largely increased showing, legitimate discount requirements are promptly extended to responsible borrowers, and there is less general pressure for money for commercial purposes, but an increased number of trading defaults appears this week, indicating further elimination of weak concerns.

Most banking accommodation for industrial purposes is amply provided for, and all the turn of the year, and while the drain of currency to move crops has become heavier, there is no apparent reason to question the soundness of business. Were there any existing difficulty in disposing of the products of the soil or any evidence of shrinkage in the purchasing power some apprehension might ensue, but crop marketing continues in excess of the high aggregate a year ago. Raw materials exhibit no decline in the volume of demand. Commodities are out for concessions and prices rather on easier terms, although these are quoted unchanged in iron, steel, hides and leather.

Bank clearing, \$267,471,153, exceeds those of corresponding week in 1905 by 20.9 per cent. Failures reported in Chicago district number 28, against 15 last week and 21 a year ago.—Dun's Review.

NEW YORK.

Trade and industry have tended toward quiet in sympathy with reports of financial unsettlement at New York and a few other cities, the continuance of mild weather affecting as it does retail distribution, the natural seasonable slowing down of jobbing trade and the influence upon retail trade and collections of the continuance of the holding movement of crops. On the other hand, the financial situation at New York, generally speaking, seems to be well in hand; the New York banks, under courageous and experienced leadership, are meeting conditions as they arise with discretion; recent declines in prices of cereals and cotton have encouraged foreign demand for the country's products, the holding of cotton, a great exchange-making medium, is showing some signs of relaxing, and lowered prices of domestic commodities lead to the hope that the demand of a prosperous country, affected by the unduly high level of some commodities, will revive.

Business failures for the week ending Oct. 24 number 217, against 194 last week, 184 in the week of Oct. 17, 178 in 1905, 150 in 1904, and 217 in 1903. Canadian failures for the week number 39, as against 36 last week and 29 in this week a year ago.—Bradstreet's Report.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$1.00 to \$1.10; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.05 to \$5.10; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2, 15c to 15c; corn, No. 2, 5c to 5c; oats, standard, 4c to 4c; rye, No. 2, 5c to 5c; timothy, \$12.00 to \$20.00; clover, \$5.00 to \$15.00; butter, choice creamery, 27c to 28c; eggs, fresh, 1c to 1c; potatoes, per bushel, 5c to 6c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$4.00; hogs, good to choice heavy, \$5.00 to \$5.50; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 5c to 5c; corn, No. 2, 5c to 5c; oats, No. 2, 5c to 5c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$7.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2, \$1.00 to \$1.02; corn, No. 2, 5c to 5c; oats, No. 2, 4c to 4c; rye, No. 2, 5c to 5c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2, \$1.03 to \$1.04; corn, No. 2, mixed, 5c to 5c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 5c to 5c; rye, No. 2, 5c to 5c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 5c to 5c; corn, No. 2, 5c to 5c; oats, No. 2, 5c to 5c; rye, No. 2, 5c to 5c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2, 5c to 5c; oats, standard, 5c to 5c; rye, No. 2, 5c to 5c; corn, No. 2, 5c to 5c; pork, mess, \$15.50.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$5.25; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$5.75; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.25; lamb, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$7.75.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.25; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2, \$1.03 to \$1.04; corn, No. 2, 5c to 5c; oats, standard, 5c to 5c; rye, No. 2, 5c to 5c; pork, mess, \$15.50.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2, mixed, \$1.00 to \$1.02; corn, No. 2, mixed, 5c to 5c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 5c to 5c; rye, No. 2, 5c to 5c; pork, mess, \$15.50.

Told in a Few Lines.

The mattresses used in the German army are stuffed with little rolls of paper, and are said to be a great improvement on straw.

Government crop report contains no surprises for the trade except for the claim that the spring wheat quality is slightly better than last year.

The rebuilding of San Francisco has been hampered greatly by the very high wage schedule. The rates exceed by a dollar a day the maximum scale in New York.

A report from Consul E. L. Harris says that the raising and fig crops of Smyrna have been very seriously damaged by violent thunderstorms, accompanied by hail, in the latter part of August.

Gov. Hughes in a speech at Empire State day at the Jamestown exposition said no one can be permitted to put private interest above public advantage in the government of the future.

By digging a canal from the Rio Grande not far from the mouth to the Mississippi the United States would employ an inland waterway 8,000 miles long. The cost of the work is estimated at \$4,000,000.

DROP IN STOCK PRICES.

The Farmer is Getting Richer and the Speculator Poorer.

Wheat and corn are going up and stocks are going down, writes William E. Curtis in the Chicago Record-Herald. The farmer is getting richer and the speculator poorer—these are the two striking features of the present situation.

Wheat is higher than it has been for several years. The price has advanced practically where they were at the time of McKinley's election, when "The Era of Prosperity" set in. The decline has been general, affecting almost everything in the list of securities available to the public, and Wall street statisticians declare that the total shrinkage amounts to at least \$3,500,000,000. But the value of the property these stocks represent, and their earning capacity has not been impaired. In most cases the dividend will not be affected; the shrinkage only represents water that has been squeezed out and the speculators are practically the only sufferers. The permanent investor who has locked his certificates up in a tin box and put them away in the safe deposit vault is not likely to suffer from the present shrinkage. His property is worth just as much as it ever was, but the certificates no longer have the fictitious value given them by the gamblers.

The drop is by no means confined to New York or to American securities. It has been general all over the world. British, French, German, Italian, Indian and South American shares have suffered a marked decline, although in no case has it been so sharp as may be seen in the quotations of American Industrials. London and North-western railroad stock has dropped twenty-two points, shares in the copper mines of Spain have fallen twenty-four points, and the Great Eastern railway of England are twenty points lower than they were at the beginning of this year. British consols have dropped five per cent; Japanese, Chinese, Russian, South African, Egyptian and Indian railway securities and government bonds have all fallen off from 3 to 20 per cent, while South African mining stocks are 27 per cent below the quotations for Jan. 2, 1907.

French railway and bank stocks have sympathized with the general depression and in Germany the same conditions prevail. The stock of the Bank of France, and the Credit Lyonnais of Paris, which are among the strong institutions in the world, sympathize with less valuable securities and show a decline of several per cent. Therefore American investors should not feel at all uneasy, but should congratulate themselves that by this universal shrinkage they have escaped the perils of a local panic.

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SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

Three Chinese girls, wards of the Emperor, have arrived at Wellesley College, being the first Chinese women to be sent to America to be educated.

Under Vermont's new law common school districts are in process of enlargement and concentration, for wherever two or more outlying towns can agree to unite under one supervisor the State pays a large part of the salary of such officer.

The Alumni Association of Houston, Texas, has raised funds and established a dining room in the high school, which is one of the best of its kind in the country. This addition gives the students who are taking domestic science an opportunity not only to prepare the meals, but to serve them.

Editor Page of the World's Work is advocating the establishment of a school for authors in connection with the universities. He holds that writing is a trade like any other, and that those who propose to follow it should receive a regular course of instruction. He would have each poet student compelled to write a sonnet a day for one term, and each prose student 1,000 words the course to extend over three or four years.

In its annual report on the statistics of cities having a population of over 80,000, the Census Bureau presents a very interesting table showing the costs of maintaining free public schools, including in such costs the interest on investments in school buildings and grounds. These vary from 7 cents per capita in Charleston, S. C., and 22 cents in Atlanta, Ga., to \$1.28 in Denver, Colo.; to \$1.43 in Newton, Mass., and \$1.53 in Spokane, Wash.

The New York City Board of Education has appointed a special commission of three to inquire of the teachers whether the abolishment of corporal punishment in public schools has been beneficial or detrimental in maintaining order and respect. Should the consensus of opinion be adverse to the present methods, it is proposed to restore the rod to its former position in the schools of the city.

Complaints have recently come from State teachers that they are unable to maintain order because the supervising force is powerless to inflict punishment for offenses affecting general behavior.

In Missouri the condition of public school teachers seems even less satisfactory. J. M. Greenwood, president of the State Teachers' Association, says the average pay of men teachers is \$325 a year, and of women teachers \$310 a year. The average for the country schools alone is considerably lower. In some country districts teachers receive less than half the compensation of unskilled labor. There is said to be a constant stream of the best of the Maine teachers going to other parts of New England, to New York and to the West. Presumably this stream does not head toward Missouri. The attendance last year at the Maine normal school was less than for several years. The reason for this is apparent.—Hartford Courant.

According to a report of the Brooklyn (Mass.) Teachers' Association, as published in the Lawrence Telegram, there is a decided sentiment throughout the State favoring a system of promotion by ability instead of grades in the secondary schools. It is also felt that a liberal education course should be devised, to take fifteen years in its completion instead of ten years, as at present. The Telegram remarks that if the attempt to have the National Educational Association adopt this report is successful a change nothing short of revolutionary will soon be in force in our national educational system.

At Spokane, Wash., a \$40,000 administration building to be erected for the high school. It will include a gymnasium, separate shower baths for girls and boys, a teachers' assembly hall, a board room, supervisor's office and a teachers' library.

The Chicago Board of Education has decided to admit adults, both foreign and American born, to the city high schools. The admission of adults to the elementary schools was not passed upon. The question of the admissibility to the high school came before the board through a recommendation that three natives of Japan and other countries be allowed to enter.

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Michigan State News

GETS THREE-YEAR SENTENCE.

Result of Marquette Bank Cashier's Case Causes General Surprise.

The case of Cashier Clarence L. Messer, charged with embezzlement of the funds of the Marquette bank, came to an end in civil court in Sault Ste. Marie, where Messer, who pleaded guilty, being sentenced to three years in Jackson prison. The case has been tossed about from the Circuit to the Supreme Court for the last three years. The case was appealed to the Supreme bench and ordered back for a new trial. The Messer case had created widespread interest throughout Sault Ste. Marie and it was the general opinion that the bank cashier would not go to prison. A petition of over 500 business men, including bankers of Sault Ste. Marie, was presented to the Circuit Judge, requesting leniency toward Messer and the sentence of confinement at Jackson was a general surprise. Messer declines to talk about his case.

BURGLED BY ROB OFFICERS.

Dryden Men Sleep While Houses Are Being Looted.

Burglars entered the residence of Deputy Sheriff Fluke Davis in Dryden, after securing a meal in the pantry, they left. Justice of the Peace Fletcher A. Kendrick lost \$15 and a gold watch. The residence of Mrs. Colla Gellings and Mrs. Morris Miller were also entered, the burglars securing \$50 in the home of the former. The Ortonville postoffice was robbed at an early hour on a recent morning. The safe was cracked and the burglars got away with \$25 in cash and \$125 in stamps. Residents say that they were awakened by the explosion.

TO TALK TRUST CURBING.

Gov. Warner Names Delegates for Chicago Conference.

Gov. Warner has named the following delegates to attend the conference on combinations and trusts to be held at Chicago Oct. 22-25, under the auspices of the National Civic Federation: George H. Barbour, W. D. Malton, Ryerson Ritchie, Hal H. Smith, J. B. Howarth, John F. Hogan, F. B. Smith, Detroit; J. Dallas Dort, Flint; D. W. Tower, H. S. Jordan, William Judson, Grand Rapids; H. C. Leander, East Lansing.

WHAT THE SPECIAL SESSION HAS DONE.

Passed These Bills.

General primary bill, fixing the first Tuesday in September as general primary day.

Military bill, increasing the per capita tax from five to six cents, appropriating \$40,000 for State armories and providing pay for enlisted men.

Juvenile court bill, giving probate court charge of all such cases.

Bill for the annexation of part of the village of Fairview to the city of Detroit.

Bill authorizing the State asylum at Norwerry to purchase land.

Bill amending act relative to the purchase of voting machines.

Refused to Pass These.

To place telegraph and telephone companies under the ad valorem system of taxation.

To authorize the State board of tax commissioners to value the ocean mileage of express companies in computing the valuation of these companies.

To restrict lobbying by requiring lobbyists to register, and compelling corporations employing them to make a statement of amounts paid them.

To restrict watering of stock and over-capitalization by steam and electric railroads by giving the board of railroad commissioners supervision over such matters.

A. FRAMBACH, CHEBOYGAN; CARMAN N. SMITH, BAY CITY; F. B. WOODWARD, OWosso; J. N. BURROUGHS, MARSHALL.

ACQUIT FLORENCE GRAY.

Indiana Girl Freed from Charge of Killing Three Oaks Men.

The trial of Florence Gray for the murder of Frank Brown of Three Oaks terminated in acquittal in LaPorte. The trial occupied but two days. The State asked for the infliction of the death penalty. The defense pleaded justification and the evidence established the fact that on the afternoon of the tragedy Brown was armed with a razor and a revolver, and had uttered threats that he would kill the woman he professed to love. The case of the State was very weak.

DIVORCED, WEDS BROTHER.

Former Husband Later Has Bride Arrested for Assaulting Mother.

Minnie Lloyd, wife of Charles Lloyd, is under arrest in Lansing on a charge of assaulting her mother-in-law, who is 70 years old. Complaint was made to the court by James Lloyd, a son of the aged woman and formerly the husband of the defendant. The prisoner some time ago secured a divorce from James Lloyd and married his brother.

ALL WANT MICHIGAN MEN.

Prof. Murat Is Consulting Engineer of the Austrian State Railways.

One of the greatest demonstrations of the wisdom in the selection of university professors for Michigan is apparent. C. L. de Murat was not an appointed professor, but he was selected as the consulting engineer to the State railways of Austria in connection with the electrification of the Arberg tunnel under the Tyrolean Alps.

680 KILLED IN MINES.

Many Fatalities in Copper Country During Last Twenty-One Years.

Six hundred and eighty men have met death in the copper mines of Houghton county during the last twenty-one years. These are the official figures just compiled. Forty-nine of the fatalities occurred during the twelve months ended Sept. 30 last. Only in one year in the history of the district has this record been exceeded. This was in 1905, when fifty-eight miners were killed.

New Bank at Richmond.

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CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

Organizes Amputations, with No Indications of Partisanship.

No outward manifestations of factionalism were in evidence in the organization of the State constitutional convention in Lansing the other day. The necessary preliminaries were disposed of with singular unanimity, the expected alignment of forces having been reserved until the real work of the convention should be reached. With the exception of Major N. S. Boynton of Port Huron, founder of the Macabre Fraternity, all of the ninety-six delegates were present when Secretary of State Prescott called the convention to order. John J. Carlton of Flint, former Speaker in the State Legislature, was placed in nomination for chairman, and his selection was made unanimously by acclamation. Following his election he addressed the convention in a patriotic vein. For the other officers there were several nominees, but in no case were more than two ballots necessary. The officers chosen are: Chairman, John J. Carlton, Flint; vice chairman, Charles H. Watson, Crystal Falls; secretary, Paul H. King, Lansing; sergeant-at-arms, Andrew J. Scott, Saginaw; stenographer, Joseph H. Brewer, Grand Rapids. The convention decided to hold afternoon sessions only, and a committee of twelve members was appointed to frame rules and an order of business for the guidance of the convention. This committee held several sessions and reported to the convention, recommending that a subcommittee be delegated to prepare convention rules, pending which the rules of the House of the Legislature be adopted. One of the House rules requiring a two-thirds vote to suspend or alter the rules was amended so as to provide for a majority vote of the delegates. This change was considered important, as indicating a desire on the part of the committee to permit of majority rule. A committee on appointments was recommended and the number of standing committees fixed at 230.

Minor State Items.

Byron J. Colton, manager of a Port Huron coal company, was fined \$75 for alleged sale of short-weight coal.

Mrs. Charles Aulls was found dead in bed in Charlotte. Mrs. Aulls had been in poor health for some time.

Last year when cutting corn, August Reamer of Leoniad lost a gold watch, which, after diligent search, was given up as lost. The other day while plowing a field he saw his watch setting up against a hill of corn stubble. Reamer wound it and the watch is keeping good time again after its eleven months' rest.

Oscar Labadie of Flint was sentenced to the State Prison for a term of one year for a burglary.

WHAT THE SPECIAL SESSION HAS DONE.

Passed These Bills.

General primary bill, fixing the first Tuesday in September as general primary day.

Military bill, increasing the per capita tax from five to six cents, appropriating \$40,000 for State armories and providing pay for enlisted men.

Juvenile court bill, giving probate court charge of all such cases.

Bill for the annexation of part of the village of Fairview to the city of Detroit.

Bill authorizing the State asylum at Norwerry to purchase land.

Bill amending act relative to the purchase of voting machines.

Refused to Pass These.

To place telegraph and telephone companies under the ad valorem system of taxation.

To authorize the State board of tax commissioners to value the ocean mileage of express companies in computing the valuation of these companies.

To restrict lobbying by requiring lobbyists to register, and compelling corporations employing them to make a statement of amounts paid them.

To restrict watering of stock and over-capitalization by steam and electric railroads by giving the board of railroad commissioners supervision over such matters.

A. FRAMBACH, CHEBOYGAN; CARMAN N. SMITH, BAY CITY; F. B. WOODWARD, OWosso; J. N. BURROUGHS, MARSHALL.

ACQUIT FLORENCE GRAY.

Indiana Girl Freed from Charge of Killing Three Oaks Men.

The trial of Florence Gray for the murder of Frank Brown of Three Oaks terminated in acquittal in LaPorte. The trial occupied but two days. The State asked for the infliction of the death penalty. The defense pleaded justification and the evidence established the fact that on the afternoon of the tragedy Brown was armed with a razor and a revolver, and had uttered threats that he would kill the woman he professed to love. The case of the State was very weak.

DIVORCED, WEDS BROTHER.

Former Husband Later Has Bride Arrested for Assaulting Mother.

Minnie Lloyd, wife of Charles Lloyd, is under arrest in Lansing on a charge of assaulting her mother-in-law, who is 70 years old. Complaint was made to the court by James Lloyd, a son of the aged woman and formerly the husband of the defendant. The prisoner some time ago secured a divorce from James Lloyd and married his brother.

ALL WANT MICHIGAN MEN.

Prof. Murat Is Consulting Engineer of the Austrian State Railways.

One of the greatest demonstrations of the wisdom in the selection of university professors for Michigan is apparent. C. L. de Murat was not an appointed professor, but he was selected as the consulting engineer to the State railways of Austria in connection with the electrification of the Arberg tunnel under the Tyrolean Alps.

680 KILLED IN MINES.

Many Fatalities in Copper Country During Last Twenty-One Years.

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GOTHAM BANK CLOSES

BIG KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY IN TROUBLE.

After Main Bankrupts \$8,000,000 Reserve, Directors Order Deeds Closed—Stock Exchange Firm Waits for \$8,000,000.

During a day bordering on widespread financial panic, New York Tuesday witnessed the suspension of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, the second largest in the country, with deposits aggregating more than \$62,000,000; the failure of the stock brokerage firm of Mayer & Co., whose liabilities are estimated at \$6,000,000, and the serious embarrassment of six banks and another trust company.

The resignation of Charles T. Barney, president of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, precipitated a run on the four branches of the bank in the morning. The directors announced that they had plenty of money to meet all depositors, but the rush grew so heavy that at noon, after a conference, it was decided to close the bank temporarily.

The day's events included the suspension temporarily, and possibly for some time, of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, a concern with \$63,000,000 of deposits; frantic selling at panic prices of shares on the stock exchange; the rise of call money to 10 per cent; a \$6,000,000 brokerage failure; and the circulation of sinister rumors as to the standing of men and banks whose credit has hitherto been unassailable. The bulk of the support of all business, was shaken to its foundation, and the general banking situation became so grave that the Federal government was forced to act. The entire financial machinery of the government was set to work to prevent widespread financial trouble.

Immediately after the suspension of the Knickerbocker Trust, William Turnbull, fourth vice president of the company, issued for publication a scathing statement in which he accused a man, supposed to be President Roosevelt, of indirectly causing the crash by destroying the confidence of the people in the credit system.

President Roosevelt, in a speech at Nashville, Tenn., denied responsibility for recent financial developments and uncertainty. He defined his policy as an effort to punish successful dishonesty, and declared that for the remaining sixteen months of his term this policy shall be persevered in unwaveringly.

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

Reports from Various Commercial Centers of the United States.

CHICAGO.—The Chicago financial situation is as strong as the Rock of Gibraltar. Banks have found safety in their own examinations. Local institutions have not indulged in wild speculations. They have attended to commercial dependencies strictly, and hence the Wall Street flurry has been felt but little here.

BOSTON.—There is little anxiety among banking interests here. Thus far the only effect of the disturbance has been an unsettled market, especially for copper shares.

PHILADELPHIA.—Philadelphia banks are in a strong position and able to withstand any drain that they may be subjected to. A pool stands ready to take care of any financial institution that may develop weakness.

LOS ANGELES.—Financial institutions are solid and no fear whatever is felt.

ST. LOUIS.—There is no reason to fear a serious business depression or financial flurry here. We are getting more independent of Wall Street and are not disturbed by its furies.

KANSAS CITY.—Financial conditions in Kansas City are healthy. West of and contributory to Kansas City conditions have been unusually prosperous and the country banks have plenty of money.

MINNEAPOLIS.—The time has passed when Wall Street conditions can have any serious effect upon conditions here. The Northwest, for several years, has been a lender rather than a borrower of money.

SAN FRANCISCO.—There is abundant money in the commercial banks here for legitimate purposes and nothing is to be feared on account of any of the San Francisco savings or trust banks.

DENVER.—Banking and business interests in Denver have not felt the effects of the Wall Street flurry.

PORTLAND.—The financial situation in this city is remarkably good. The banks of Portland have more money on hand than at any other time in their history. There is scarcely a bank in this territory that is not prepared for any emergency.

BALTIMORE.—Bankers and brokers express no apprehension over the financial situation. Local banking institutions are in a strong position.

MILWAUKEE.—National and private banks are doing business without any excitement to-day. They have prepared for any emergency that may arise.

CLEVELAND.—The flurry in New York had no effect in financial circles here.

PERKINS BLAMES MCCALL.

In the effort to get indictments for forgery in connection with the New York Life Insurance Company financing dismissed, George W. Perkins and Charles S. Fairchild, the New York millionaires, have attributed the fraudulent entries, showing a fictitious sale of stocks intended to deceive the Prussian government, to the late president, John A. McCall. The lawyers for Perkins charge that the grand jury was actually coerced by District Attorney Jerome into bringing the indictments after they had once voted not to do so.

To Dam the Colorado.

The city of Austin, Texas, has signed with a New York contracting company for the rebuilding of the great dam across the Colorado river at that point, which was washed away by the floods several years ago. The new dam, which is to cost \$1,000,000 will form a lake thirty miles long and half a mile wide. It will provide power for a large electric plant.

Frank Hedley, General Manager of the Interborough Company of New York and Jersey a Chicagoan, has invented a device to keep cars from telephoning in collisions.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1171—Henry II. landed in Ireland and styled himself King of All Hibernia.

1448—Turks defeated the Hungarians at battle of Cosovo.

1530—Magellan discovered and entered the strait which bears his name.

1540—Do Beto and his force engaged in battle with the Mobile Indians in Alabama.

1582—The Gregorian calendar introduced.

1612—Champlain arrived in Canada to take up his work as governor of the country.

1630—First general court in America held at Boston.

1631—Massachusetts Puritans limited suffrage to members of the church.

1683—Jean Talon resigned his office as Intendant of New France.

1678—Hatfield, Mass., repulsed an attack of Indians under King Philip.

1680—Massachusetts invaders retired from before Quebec without making an attack. An English fleet from Massachusetts attacked Quebec.

1682—British government took away William Penn's proprietary rights in Pennsylvania.

1710—Port Royal, S. C., captured by an English fleet.

1725—First issue of the New York Gazette, first newspaper in that city.

1740—Bill introduced in the New York Assembly to raise money for the erection of Columbia college.

1775—Town of Falmouth (Portland), Maine, burned. American troops captured Chamblay, Quebec. Peyton Randolph, first president of the Continental Congress, died.

1777—Americans repulsed British attack on Fort Mercer, Red Bank, N. J.

1781—Lord Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown, Va.

1788—President Washington started on a tour of the Northern States.

1788—Marie Antoinette guillotined.

1800—Spain ceded the territory of Louisiana to France.

1803—Congress assembled in extra session to act on the Louisiana Purchase treaty.

1805—Horatio Lord Nelson killed at the battle of Trafalgar.

1812—American ship Wamp defeated the British brig Frolic off the coast of Virginia.

1813—Napoleon defeated at the battle of Leipzig.

1820—The last "State Lottery" drawing held in England.

1828—The Delaware and Chesapeake canal opened.

1831—Arms bill passed for the repression of crime and insurrection in Ireland.

1834—British Parliament houses, Westminster, destroyed by fire.

1830—Charles Edward Poynter Thompson succeeded Sir John Colborne as governor of Canada.

1842—First submarine telegraph in America laid between Governor's Island and New York.

1845—Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, French tragedienne, born.

1846—Nathan Clifford of Maine became Attorney General of United States.

1840—Chopin, the great musical composer, died in Paris.

1853—Abd-el-Kader, deposed ruler of Algiers, released from his confinement by Louis Napoleon.

1855—Fillmore, under Col. William Walker, sailed from San Francisco to establish a pro-slavery colony in lower California.

1850—Seven persons killed in panic in London while Mr. Spurgeon was preaching.

1850—Col. Robert E. Lee captured John Brown and his men at Harper's Ferry.

1861—Col. Baker, friend of Lincoln, killed at battle of Ball's Bluff. Stratford-on-Avon purchased the birthplace of Shakespeare.

1863—Gen. Grant appointed to the command of the western armies.

1864—Gen. Sheridan turned defeat into victory at Cedar Creek.

1860—Austria evacuated Lombardy.

1872—Steamship Missouri burned at sea with loss of 87 lives.

1880—Cetewayo, king of the Zulus, surrendered to the British.

1884—Marquis of Lansdowne sworn in as governor general of Canada.

1880—King Carlos of Portugal ascended the throne.

1892—World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago formally dedicated.

1904—Frederick Augustus III. ascended the throne of Saxony.

A Floating Trout Pond.

One of the novel features of the steamship America of the Hamburg-American line is a tank in which fish, principally trout and carp, are kept alive and served to customers in the restaurant when ordered. The tank is of zinc, and the water is supplied with oxygen by pumping air through perforated pipes extending into the water. More than 500 trout and 150 carp were sold on a recent trip from Hamburg to New York.

The Coastline Electric Line.

Details of a marvelous electric railroad now projected from Milan to Genoa, Italy, are given by L. B. Ward in the Century World To-day. Although only eighty-five miles long the road will encounter such a mass of tunnels and bridges that the cost will average over \$800,000 a mile. To avoid all grade crossings 272 bridges and 10 tunnels are to be constructed, one tunnel being twelve miles long. It will take six years to complete the line. The locomotives of 1,000 horsepower will be used, with a 72,000-horsepower current generated by water power, giving a speed of eighty miles an hour.

Buy the New Royal Sewing Machine

Equal to any made.
For Sale and fully warranted by O. Palmer.

SWISS MAY BEAR ARMS.

Population Drilled and Liable to be Called On to Fight.

The army of Switzerland, theoretically 50,000 strong, is practically invisible except at some afternoon of rifle shooting or target shooting, on the rifle range of the commune. Guaranteed in its neutrality, and land-bounded by the guarantors, Switzerland, says the Boston Transcript, has really no enemies from whom military invasion is to be apprehended. But the whole population is liable to military duty all the same and duly performs it, first and last, in all classes of society. The elementary military drill is taken by boys at ten years of age as play and gymnastics at school. At 17 all the youth of Switzerland are taken bodily into the army, every one of them, and from that age to 50 each is liable for service in defense of his country, and, in fact, does give up of his time from study, business or pleasure, as the case may be, from 45 days a year, when he is 30, to 16 days every other year till he is 42, after which the demand of the army upon him is for only nine days' service in every four years until he is 44. The basic principle is that every able-bodied man should accustom himself in the use of arms and thus the home of democracy claims at the same time to be the first of the European nations to introduce universal military service.

Yet you seldom see a soldier in Switzerland, where all the civilians are by turns soldiers; it is another case of not being able to see the forest for the trees. The general staff is the only permanent and visible part of the half million military hosts. It consists of the commander-in-chief, who receives a salary of ten dollars a day, and his staff. Yet the Swiss citizen-soldier takes up his arms of duty as they arrive to each and all. The wealthy taxpayer stands in the ranks side by side with the mechanic; the broker from the city and the peasant from the mountains share the same quarters and equal hardships. There are no crack corps; the career is open to talents; each is assigned tasks according to abilities; the son of a groom may work himself to the position of the only general, and the rich man's son may graduate from the army as a groom, tending the barracks. It is said that the Swiss enlisted men perform feats of mountain climbing with their mule-borne artillery that make available points of vantage which to the ordinary military eye would seem inaccessible. An army that makes the smallest possible draft on the public purse and on the labor supply of the country and yet includes in its personnel all callings and every man who is physically fit and not more urgently demanded, say as railroad man or telegrapher, is the ideal military establishment for a democratic age.

Mildly Harmful.
"Such an article," said Dr. H. P. Johnson, the new head of the University of Chicago, in declining a rather unusual interview, "would not only be futile, but even, in a mild way, harmful."

It would be like the work of the careful housekeeper.
"There was an old general who had brought home from the war a splendid flag—a flag all torn with bullets, faded with fierce suns and stained with the dust and blood of battle. This superb trophy, hung over the mantel in his library.
"Well, one unlucky day he engaged a new housekeeper, and the next week missed his flag. He rang at once.
"Where is that flag of mine?" he said, pointing anxiously to the empty space on the wall.
"I have been working on it, sir," the housekeeper answered. "I've washed it thoroughly and sewed up all the rents and darned all the holes, and when I bring it back to you, sir, I'm sure you'll say it looks quite as good as new."

Much Stupidity.
I fear you will laugh when I tell you what I conceive to be about the most essential mental quality for a free people whose liberty is to be progressive, permanent, and on a large scale; it is much stupidity.
In fact, what we oppressively call "stupidity," though not an enviable quality in common society, is nature's favorite resource for preserving steadiness of conduct and consistency of opinion; it enforces concentration; people who learn slowly, learn only what they must. The best security for people doing their duty is, that they should not know anything else to do; the best security for steadiness of opinion is, that people should be incapable of comprehending what is to be said on the other side.—Walter Bagehot.

Such a Bluff.
"Congressman Nerve's outside," said the usher, "and he wants yer to pass him in."
"Tell him," replied the manager of the prize fight, "that we can't pass nobody but newspaper men."
"Did and he says he's sportin' editor of the Congressional Record,"—Philadelphia Press.

A Peep for Ma.
William—Did the baby come from heaven, ma?
Mamma—Yes dear.
William—I say, a—, that kid didn't come when he was well off, did he?
Mamma—Transcript.

UNNERVED THREE DOGS.

Lightning in Baltimore Plays Pranks and Scares Canines.

Doing nothing more than scare three dogs into a state of unstrung nerves and then, after striking a tree and sending the rust off an iron grating, a bolt of lightning passed over the heads of the animals within a foot or two and stunned a man in a house a short distance away.
The lightning struck a locust tree in the yard of Adolph Kuehn, York road and Chestnut Hill avenue, while the thunderstorm was at its height. Three dogs belonging to Mr. Kuehn, a Great Dane pup, a fox terrier, and another dog—had all made for the kennel and were huddled inside keeping dry, when the bolt struck.

The bark of the tree was blown off for nearly two feet and the dog kennel was filled with splinters. The lightning then glanced off to a fence around the kennel made of wire and iron grating, and playing around the iron frame, scaled off the thick rust that had accumulated.
Then it shot off, and almost spent in strength, dashed through an open window of the home of James Crosby, on Chestnut Hill avenue, adjoining the Kuehn place. Mr. Crosby was near the window, and the bolt either struck him or passed so close to him that he was stunned for several minutes.
He quickly recovered, though, and after finding himself the victim of the lightning's freak proceeded to forget about it. The dogs, however, had lost every bit of nerve they ever possessed, and crouched together in the kennel until the thunder and lightning had ceased.

Then they made a dash for the house, and all day, with the fright of their experience still clinging to them, stayed close to their human friends.—Baltimore Sun.

WHITE FOR MOURNING.

Black Has Given Way as a Color for Widows' Weeds, Etc.

Black mourning has had its day. We are henceforth come to wear white mourning. This is not so much a reversion as a further imitation of the Victorian Japanese. A black hat, feathers and gloves, with a white dress, are to pass for the dernier cri de l'ame en deuil. It will do as well to be entirely in white, or perhaps better; unbroken whiteness is so blank, so insipid as to be almost penitential. The widow of royal line 400 years ago was in white from top to toe. La Marguerite des Marguerites, who had lost her husband at the battle of Pavia, went to Madrid to visit her captive brother habited in white—wimple, riding habit and all in white, in sign of widowhood. Black mourning came in from Florence with Catherine de Medici. Violet mourning for the head of the state went out with the revolution. M. Felix Faure thought the black hat that replaced it more suitable for the croque-mort, and wished for reversion to regal violet. For the dresses of ladies not in mourning there will be next winter only violet, and of a nuance Montagnoli.

Through the Telephone.
"Are you there?"
"Yes."
"Who are you, please?"
"What?"
"What is your name, please?"
"What's my name?"
"Yes; what is your name?"
"I say my name is Watt."
"Oh, well I'm coming to see you."
"All right. Are you Jones?"
"No; I'm Knott."
"Who are you then, please?"
"I'm Knott."
"Will you tell me your name, please?"
"Will Knott?"
"Why won't you?"
"I say my name is William Knott."
"Oh, I beg your pardon."
"Then you will be in if I come round, Watt?"
"Certainly, Knott."
"Then they were cut off by the exchange, and Knott wanted to know if Watt will be in or not.—Tattler.

The Sexton's Orders.
The late Bishop Seymour of Illinois was remarkable for the power and beauty of his sermons. A Springfield man said to him the other day:
"At the eastern celebration in one of our churches Bishop Seymour and a half-dozen other divines were present."
"One of these divines, a storn, stately old fellow with white hair, told Bishop Seymour in my hearing that whenever any one went to sleep in his church the sexton had orders to wake the man up."
"Bishop Seymour smiled.
"Wouldn't it be better," he said, "when any one goes to sleep under your preaching for the sexton to have orders to come and wake you up?"

Moral Lesson.
In Sweden the public houses are closed on Saturday—pay day—while the savings banks are kept open until midnight. No government can force a man to save his money; but this Swedish system at least encourages him to deposit it where it is most likely to be of use.

Hot Leaves for Bridal Parties.
The custom has been introduced at weddings in Tumbidge Wells and district of erecting triumphal arches, composed entirely of hope and good leaves, for the bridal parties to pass under.—London Standard.

TAU HSI APES YOUTH.

Chinese Empress Retains "Youth" by Use of Cosmetics and a Whip.

Nowhere does a woman, whether the most beautiful, most courted or most intriguing, make a more elaborate or fastidious toilet than does Tau Hsi, dowager empress of China, the Flower Realm.
Tau Hsi is in her seventy-fourth year; her flatterers tell her she looks like 20; her enemies reluctantly but truthfully confess she looks like 45. Her beauty is only a tradition-to-day, but authentic accounts of it describe her in her youth as tall, big-eyed, black-haired, finely formed.

No fewer than nine young ladies of the imperial suite assist at the empress's toilet. It is doubtful if the best "restorer of youth" in all Europe knows more about paint, powder, and cosmetics than these nine noble hand-maidens. And their intense desire to please Tau Hsi rarely flags. When it does the empress thrashes them with a rattan on most sensitive surfaces.
First, the well-born lady's maids cover the empress's face with a delicate, creamy composition, then they rouge her until her cheeks flame in the "autumnal glory of enchanting womanhood." Their task completed, tentatively, a great mirror is rolled to the couch on which reclines "the source of all good, the font of all power." Tau Hsi studies her acquired complexion most critically. Perhaps it does not bloom sufficiently; then her rattan comes in play; sometimes her maids rouge her imperial majesty twice or thrice before her appearance realizes her ideal and satisfies her intense vanity. The monotony of the toilet is varied by lively song, the recital of poems, the narration of court gossip, and by the swirl of the rattan.
Thus, "made up," illness cannot pale Tau Hsi. Even if she cannot rise, she is massaged, rouged, and perfumed. She suffered a stroke of paralysis recently from which she is recovering. But even when she was at the worst she could have smiled in the face of death with the countenance of a lovely matron.

SCOTCH UNIVERSITIES.

Taking a Prominent Part in Development of British Nation.

The prince of Wales's visit to Glasgow to inaugurate the university extension buildings once more appropriately emphasizes the important part which Scottish universities are taking in the development of the national life. This is the second enlargement which Glasgow has been compelled to make within half century. The university, too, has behind it quite a venerable air of antiquity, as well as the hall-mark of modern utility. Its foundation dates back four centuries and a half, and, like all the Scottish universities except Edinburgh, which is a post-reformation royal foundation, it owes its existence to ancient ecclesiastical authority. In point of age, however, Glasgow holds only second place in Scotland's honorable academic record. Aberdeen following is a good third. Edinburgh came into being about a century later. But the oldest of the Scottish universities is two centuries younger than Cambridge. As for Oxford, her academic beginnings are quite lost in the haze of Anglo-Saxon antiquity. The town was known as a seat of learning in the year 802.—London Globe.

Country Manual Training.

Even manual training needs new direction as it touches country life. It may not be necessary to eliminate the formal exercises of model work and weaving and the like; but some of the practical problems of the home and farm may be added.
How to make a garden, to lay out paths, make fences and labels, are manual training problems. How to saw a board off straight, to drive a nail, to whittle a peg, to make a tooth for a hand rake, to repair a hoe, to sharpen a saw, to paint a fence, to hang a gate, to adjust a plow point, to mend a strap, to prune an apple tree, to harness a horse—the problems are bewildering from their very number.
Manual training can be so taught in the schools that are equipped for it as, in 10 years, to start a revolution in the agriculture of any commonwealth.—Century Magazine.

Stage Talk.

Arthur Grenville, the English actor, was once in a company of pastoral players, who, when the weather permitted, rehearsed in the grounds where the performance was to take place. Building operations were in progress near at hand, and one day, during a rehearsal of "As You Like It," there fell upon the ears of the pastoral players the following conversation between a laborer on the scaffolding and his mate on the "fresh earth."
Laborer above: "Ullo, there!"
Laborer below: "What now, what now? Who calleth so loud?"
Laborer above: "I prithee, fair Bill, 'and us up a few more comely bricks!"

Bathing the Eyes.

Few practices are more beneficial to the condition of the eyes than is that of bathing them regularly every night before going to bed. Dust readily accumulates on the lids between the lashes and causes them to smart, an excellent method of cleaning them being the old-fashioned one of dabbing the lids with a piece of cotton wool dipped in cold weak tea.—Woman's Life.

MARKED FISH IN THE SEA.

Thousands of Them Caught, Numbered and Put Back in British Channel.

Catching fish, measuring and marking them and then returning them to the sea with the chance of retelling them later is part of the work carried on by the Marine Biological Association of Great Britain, says Discovery.
By means of a steam trawler the fish are caught in the usual way. Each haul is carefully recorded, the fish are counted and measured and all details of locality, time, number, species, sex and size are put down, together with accurate observations on the water, the depth and bottom of the sea, the kinds and quality of food available, etc. These data are subsequently tabulated and charted.

The method of marking the fish is interesting and has been attended with valuable results. The fish chiefly used during the few years the experiment has been in progress have been plaice, because the proposals which have been made to interfere with the catching of them were based on inadequate knowledge.
The fish are marked on the dorsal surface with a very thin convex metal disc bearing a number. This is attached to a fine silver wire which is passed through the thinner part of the fish near the fin and secured on the under side by a small bone button. The fish do not appear to suffer inconvenience and their growth is not interfered with in any way.

The thoroughness with which the North sea is swept by the nets of the fishing fleets is demonstrated by the fact that out of 5,039 marked plaice of all sizes 932 were recaptured within a year. This represents 19.7 per cent, or nearly one-fifth, but for the medium-sized fish the figures are far higher, ranging from 38.4 to 59 per cent for the whole of the North sea and to 45 per cent in the more northern portions.

The men of the regular fishing fleet cooperate by forwarding to the laboratory of the association at Lowestoft all the marked fish they catch. At the laboratory reference to the records easily establishes how much the fish have gained in size and weight since the previous catching. Moreover, the distance between the spot where it was released and the place where it was again caught gives an idea as to its movements.

PUTTING HIS LOGIC TO TEST.

John Seemed to Have Made His Point, but He Got No Chicken.

The old couple were eating their first meal with their son after his return from college.
"Tell us John," said the father, "what have you learned at college?"
"Oh, lots of things," said the son, as he recalled his course of studies.
"Then," he concluded, "I also studied logic."
"Logic," said the old man. "What is that?"
"It's the art of reasoning," said the son.
"The art of reasoning," said the father. "What is that, my boy?"
"Well," replied the son, "let me give you a demonstration. How many chickens are on that dish, father?"
"Two," said the old man.
"Well," said John, "I can prove there are three." Then he stuck his fork in one and said: "That is one, isn't it?"
"Yes," said the father.
"And this is two?" sticking his fork in the second.
"Yes," replied the father, again.
"Well, don't one and two make three?" replied John, triumphantly.
"Well, I declare!" said the father. "You have learned things at college. Well, mother," continued the old man, to his wife, "I will give you one of the chickens to eat, and I'll take the other, and John can have the third. How is that, John?"—Judge's Library.

The Hungry Parrot.

Everybody knows one or more of those conscientious egotists who cannot rid themselves of the idea that no one can be trusted to carry out the simplest details of routine work without personal supervision. It was one of these men who called for America, leaving in his brother's care a parrot of which he was very fond. All the way across the Atlantic he worried about the bird, and no sooner had he landed at New York than he sent over this cablegram to his brother:

"Be sure and feed parrot."
And the brother cabled back:
"Have fed him, but he's hungry again. What shall I do next?"—Titt Bits.

Mining in Sweden.

The mineral output of Sweden is interesting, for few people know that this country has a mineral field. There are 326 iron mines worked in Sweden. The total production for 1905 was 4,464,833 tons of ore. Total value of the ore products was \$5,164,784 for that period. During 1905 there were 129 furnaces producing 539,437 tons of pig iron, worth \$10,991,395. The value of the gold ore produced in Sweden during 1905 was \$34,455; manganese, \$7,951; copper, \$114,355; and coal, \$436,550.

Saved.

Once at a dinner at which List was present the hostess suddenly exclaimed in alarm that there were 13 at table. "Don't let that distress you, madam," said List, with a reassuring smile, "I'll eat for two."—Democrat Telegram.

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Circuit Court Assignment.

1908-1909.
State of Michigan. The Thirty-fourth Judicial Circuit.
Pursuant to the Statute in such case made and provided, I hereby fix and appoint the times of holding the term of the Circuit Court within the 34th Judicial Circuit of the State of Michigan for the years of 1908 and 1909, as follows:

- ARENAC—Second Mondays in February, June and October.
- BEAUMONT—Second Mondays in January, May and September.
- GLADWIN—Third Mondays in February, June and October.
- OTSEGO—Third Mondays in January, May and September.
- OSHTON—First Mondays in January, May and September.
- Dated, West Branch, Mich., Sept. 10, 1907.
- NELSON SHARPE, Circuit Judge.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN
The Probate Court for the County of Crawford
At a session of said Court, held at the Probate Office in the village of Grayling in said county, on the 18th day of October, A. D. 1907.
Present: Hon. Wellington Batterson Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Daisy Croteau, deceased.
Marion Hanson having filed in said court his final administration account, and his petition praying for the allowance thereof and for the assignment and distribution of the residue of said estate.
It is ordered, that the Fifteenth day of November, A. D. 1907, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for examining and allowing said account; and hearing of said petition.

It is further ordered, that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.
WELLINGTON BATTERSON, Judge of Probate.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN
The Probate Court for the County of Crawford
In the matter of the estate of Erastus F. Purchase, deceased, late of the Village of Grayling.
Notice is hereby given that six months from the 15th day of October, A. D. 1907, have been allowed for creditors to present their claims against said deceased to said court for examination and adjustment, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said court, at the probate office, in the Village of Grayling in said county, on or before the 15th day of April, A. D. 1908, and that said claims will be heard by said court on Wednesday the 15th day of April, A. D. 1908, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.
Dated October 15th, A. D. 1907.
WELLINGTON BATTERSON, Judge of Probate.

An Ordinance

Relative to keeping children at home after certain hours.

Sec. I.—The village of Grayling ordains that no child under the age of 15 years shall be allowed upon the streets of said village after 8 o'clock in the evening, unless accompanied by its parents, guardian or some adult person, who has the child in charge, or unless it has a written permit signed by such parent or guardian, showing it has been sent by such parent or guardian upon some lawful errand.
Sec. II.—The curfew bell of said village shall be tolled at 7:45 each evening as a warning to such children as may be upon such streets.
Sec. III.—Any child under the age above mentioned, found upon said streets after the hour herein specified, unaccompanied by such parent, guardian or adult person, or without such permit as herein specified, shall be liable to arrest and imprisonment.
Sec. IV.—It shall be the duty of the village marshal and all village officials to apprehend any such child upon said street after the hours herein specified, and shall not be accompanied by such parent, guardian or adult person, or shall not have the written permit herein provided for, and to detain such child in the county jail of Crawford county until next morning, provided that the next day is not a legal holiday then the next succeeding day which is not a legal holiday, when such child may be taken before any justice of the peace of said village; and if found guilty of a violation of this ordinance, shall be liable to a fine of not more than five dollars together with the cost of such arrest, detention and prosecution, and in default of payment of such fine and cost, to imprisonment in said county jail for a period not to exceed five days.
Passed, ordained and ordered published this 7th day of October, 1907.
H. P. OLSON, Village Clerk.

JOHN F. HUM, Village President.
This ordinance takes effect 30 days after publication.

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DETROIT & CHARLEVOIX R. R.

TIME TABLE NO. 19.
Trains Run by Northern Michigan or Central Standard Time, Daily except Sunday.

P. M.	STATIONS	P. M.
2 25	D. Fredric A. H. R.	12 25
12 45	Fayette	12 00
3 00	D. Edward	11 40
	M. River	
3 15	B. L. J. n.	11 20
	C. Lake	
	S. Lake	
3 20	M. Road	11 15
3 35	Lake H. d.	11 05
3 58	ALBA	10 50
4 00	Gr. River	9 40
4 30	Gr. Camp	9 30
4 35	J. River	9 25
4 40	Wards	9 20
5 10	E. J. d.	9 00
P. M.		A. M.

Trains will stop where shown as above. Trains will stop at passenger cars or at where shown as above.
CLARK HAINES, Gen. Manager
J. D. MOORE, Local Agent.

For Fire Insurance call on O. Palmer.